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Fremantle. The correspondence with the Duke of Buckingham is of a kind no longer possible or necessary. Not only has Rowland Hill abolished letter writing, but Wheatstone's telegraph has put an end to secret news. The daily journal now outstrips the most fleet and fussy of club gossips, and the merchant of Glasgow or Aberdeen knows of every important event that occurs from Stockholm to Canton as soon as the Secretaries of State. Men call at their club, not to hear the news but to read it.

The fact that will first arrest attention in going through these volumes is the safe and various evidence they yield as to the very great agitation of society on the trial of Caroline of Brunswick. Tom Moore's stinging squibs and George Cruikshank's grotesque caricatures against the royal adulterer and his advisers expressed a serious public sentiment. No use to tell a London tradesman of the Milan inquiry, or of the Genoese revelations. The witnesses were Italian—paid to tell lies. Fathers of families could believe anything of a man who in modern times could revive the orgies of Sardanapalus and patronize the arts of Parrhasius. Talk to them of Bergami, and they answered the libel with Perdita Robinson, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lady Hertford, Lady Jersey, and a hundred other ornaments of the old yellow chariot, down to the last Cynthia of the minute, Lady Conyngham. Let us pick out from the gossip of the day some illustration of the state of popular feeling. Fremantle writes to the Duke:—

"You have no conception with what attention Baring was heard in a full house last night, when for an hour or so he described the commercial state of England in the most lamentable terms. It had great effect.—The King never shows himself. He has never been out of Carlton House.—Lady C— goes to him of an evening, and he has had his usual dinners of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Forester, and two or three of this description. His language is only about the Coronation and Lady C—: very little of the state of the country."

Lady C— is, of course, Lady Conyngham. The injured Queen was now on her way to London. The ducal commentator on the contemporary letter-writers says:—

"The rumour of the Queen's approach created extraordinary excitement among all classes in every part of the kingdom. The Lord Chancellor prophetically says, 'If she can venture, she is the most courageous lady I ever heard of. The mischief, if she does come, will be infinite. At first, she will have extensive popularity with the multitude; in a few short months or weeks, she will be ruined in the opinion of all the world.' 'One can't help admiring her spirit,' observes the moral Wilberforce, 'though I fear she has been very profligate.' From such a man there might have been expected a severer judgment on her immorality, and a more subdued appreciation of her daring; but this evidence of 'spirit' was an appeal to the English people which many a grave father of a family found it impossible to resist. Mr. Wilberforce, however, much to his credit, was earnestly desirous of lessening the threatened scandal, and diminishing the public commotion it was likely to create."

Ministers relied on their "case"; a reliance in which they might have been justified, had the appeal been to a jury of historians; but the great masses of the public, as Cobbett saw and declared, never troubled their heads about the guilt or innocence of the Queen in any particular act of her life. They thought of her as far more sinned against than sinning. They overlooked all the differences of the two cases. In their eyes the husband's frailties were as injurious to the wife, as the wife's frailties were to the husband. A crowd, called together to pronounce on a point that touches their chivalry as men, will always sink the legal

in the moral considerations. Thus, forgetting the severity of English law against erring Queens or Princesses of Wales, the men who took the Queen's horses from her coach in Westminster or yelled for the round hat and feather under the window at South Audley Street treated husband and wife as though they stood in no other relation to each other than that created by the promise to love, honour, and obey. Statesmen were compelled to take a calmer view and a more formal course.—

"The Duke of Wellington at this period took an anxious share in the proceedings against the Queen. 'We fell upon the general situation of things,' relates a confidential friend of his Grace, 'which the Duke allowed was almost as bad as could be; nor could he see the remedy, if the upper and middle ranks would not stir. But all,' he continued, 'with some sadness as well as indignation, 'seem struck with panic—ourselves and all; and if the country is lost, it will be through our own cowardice. Everything,' said he—'audacity and insolence on one side, and tameness on ours. We go to the House seemingly on purpose to be insulted; the Opposition know it, and act accordingly.' I said, 'I feared it was particularly so in the House of Commons, where the Ministerial bench, with the exception of Lord Castlereagh, seemed like victims.' The principal Ministers went in daily danger of their lives. Lord Sidmouth never drove out without a case of loaded pistols on the seat of the carriage, ready for instant use; and when either of them was recognized in the public streets, he was sure to be greeted by groans and hisses, and sometimes with more formidable missiles."

At this period, Fremantle writes to his ducal patron:—

"I am passing through town in my way to E. Green, and find it not only greatly thinned, but those remaining in a much more melancholy mood than when I left it. The language even of the Government is most creaking, and you may be assured the Queen's party is far from diminishing. The City is completely with her,—not the Common Council, but the shopkeepers and merchants,—and I have great doubts if the troops are not infected. The press is paid for her abundantly, and there are some ale-houses open where the soldiers may go and drink and eat for nothing, provided they will drink 'Prosperity and health to the Queen.' The K— grows daily more unpopular, and is the only individual in the kingdom insensible to it. He sees Lady C— daily, and had a party of his family at dinner this week, she the only exception. You may think, perhaps, this letter gloomy; but I assure you I write much less desponding than the general language and feeling would authorize me."

Some of the small fry of statesmen, backed by one or two men who ought to have known much better, began to long for a Peterloo on a grand scale; were mad enough to desire to see a riot quelled in blood, a violent antagonism provoked between the civil and military classes, and a strong government reared on bayonets.

But to the dismay of politicians of this brutal sort, rumours arose in Parliament and at Carlton Palace that the soldiers could not be relied upon to act against the Queen's friends. At first, such rumours were stoutly denied by the Ministers; but the King's friends and advisers watched with eager scrutiny for signs of this military discontent. On the 22nd of July, Thomas Grenville observes:—

"I hope you observe the *Morning Chronicle's* congratulations on the Naples revolution without loss of life, 'in consequence of its being achieved by the soldiery, since wherever they raise their voice, it is imperative.' And this is the Whig and Opposition printer!!! The K— was prevented by gout from attending the cavalry review."

Even this sort of hint, thrown out in a newspaper, carried terror into their ranks. Four days later, he writes again:—

"The rumours about the military increase daily and frightfully. How much of these rumours is true, and how much is invented, and how much is exaggerated, I have no means to judge; but the prevalence of that topic of conversation, while it shows the generality of the apprehension, is itself but too much calculated to bring on the evil of which it treats. Tierney yesterday told us he had heard Wood say the day before that the Q— had irrevocably determined to come down every day to the trial in her 'coach-and-six in a high style;' if so, she will very likely be attended by all the idle populace between Hammersmith and London, besides a host of radicals, who will not let go by such an auspicious opportunity. How the peace of the metropolis or the safety of the Parliament is to be secured under all these circumstances, might puzzle wiser heads than those whose business it will be to decide upon it. T— admits himself to be considerably alarmed, and describes the appearance of the Ministers in these latter days as betraying more anxiety and apprehension than vigour or decision. He said that the Attorney-General, in his speech yesterday in the House of Commons, was almost in tears, and used the expression that 'there was no doubt that a revolution was in contemplation.'"

The Duke of Wellington became alarmed. Grenville says: "The D— of W— was earnest for disbanding one of the regiments of Guards, but that the D— of Y— would not consent; another is, that the D— of G—, apprised some time back of the state of his regiment, forbid his Adjutant to communicate it to the D— of Y—." These were no more than rumours; but they were enough to frighten Lord Liverpool. We read:—

"Reports continue of doubts about the Household Troops; probably some mere inventions, and others exaggerated; but the mischief of these reports is incalculable, because they promote distrust and suspicion on the one side, and agitation and restlessness on the other."

Again:—

"The 71st and 85th Light Infantry regiments, now under Sir J. Byng, are ordered up to Uxbridge and to the neighbourhood of London; I trust, therefore, and indeed I hear, that in Byng's distrust things are tolerably quiet; but if the Q— goes to Manchester, as she threatens, the two regiments will perhaps have to march back again."

The King, gouty and in love for the hundredth time, alone seemed callous to the cries and threats of his people. Sardanapalus shut himself in his palace when his enemies were at the gates. Fremantle reports the state of things at and around the Cottage:—

"The K— has been in this neighbourhood for the last fortnight, living in the greatest retirement; his party consisting of very few—the principal object of course the Lady C—, who is here. They ride every day, or go on the water, or drive in a barouche; the K— and her always together, separated from the rest, and in the evening sitting alone apart. I have heard of the Esterhazys (who called on a friend here, and said the evenings were *triste à mourir*), no cards, no books, no amusement or employment of any kind; Sir Benjamin and Lady Bloomfield, Lord C—, Nagle, Thornton, Keppel, and one or two more; I believe the Warwicks, for two days; the Duke of Dorset. The secrecy that is preserved as to their pursuits is beyond all idea; no servant is permitted to say who is there; no one of the party calls on anybody, or goes near Windsor; and when they ride, a groom is in advance, ordering everybody to retire, for 'the K— is coming.' The private rides are of course avoided by the neighbours, so that in fact you know almost as much of what is going on as I do, excepting that the excess of his attentions and enjoyment is beyond belief."

A few days later, the same loquacious gossip writes again:—

"The King here confines himself to the Cottage, has hourly messengers—that is, dragoons, who are posted on the road by dozens—and we hear in a state of the greatest irritation; but he is very

seldom seen, and this is only what one picks up.—You have no conception how thoroughly the public mind, even in this neighbourhood, is inflamed by this melancholy subject, and how the Queen is still supported."

In London, of course, the storm ran higher than in the courtly neighbourhood of Windsor Castle:—

"I was in town for a few hours on Monday, and it appeared to me that in the streets the cry was increased instead of diminished for the Queen. I saw several lawyers, dispassionate men, and intelligent, who all confirmed this, and assured me that their belief was, that be the evidence ever so strong, and the facts proved, the public—and included in this, the middling class, the shopkeepers—were determined to support her as an oppressed and injured woman, and as hating and despising the character of the witnesses. It also has not a little benefited her cause, that it appears how much the King personally has prepared the evidence."

The King was compelled by his advisers to take a more serious interest in the situation. But they only discussed the bill of divorce to disagree. Fremantle, for a firm Tory, begins to use strong language when speaking of his royal master:—

"You have no idea of the state of the town: it is all confusion. The King and his Ministers are at issue on the question, as it is said, of the Queen; and the latter have sent in their resignation, unless the propositions they make are complied with. Lord Castlereagh was deputed yesterday to notify this decision to him, and he had a conference of four hours. The King, however, was not to be persuaded, and was again to have a decision of the Cabinet to-day. It is at this moment sitting at Carlton House. These are, as I am well informed, facts. The supposed cause is the Queen. The Council had prepared a Form of Prayer which the King positively refused to sign or sanction. The Funds fell to-day. As to the King forming a Government, after the resignation of all his present servants, with the avowed object of persecuting the Queen, it would be impossible; it would be making her the popular object, and throwing the country in a flame. However, be assured that the general belief is that the Government will be broken up. You may judge of this when I tell you that my authorities are Lord Conyngham, Lord Howden, and others in the interior of Carlton House. I hear you are at Dropmore, and send this to you. Be assured that the King on this subject is no less than mad. He has said he would rather die, or lose his crown, than submit to any compromise of any sort with the Queen."

Cobbett would have used another—but scarcely a stronger—word for "mad." The country, however, had resolved that "Queen Caroline should win the day." At every street-corner, in nearly every private house, wherever men and women met together, they met to sing—and with no baby passion—

May the Rose of England never blow,
The Thistle of Scotland never grow,
The Harp of Ireland never play,
Till Caroline has won the day.

It is not unlikely that the retreat of the Ministry and the abandonment of the Bill saved the metropolis from riot. When the withdrawal of the charge, after the third reading in the Lords, was made known in the city, every shop lit its candles, and, from Charing Cross to Mile End, the people celebrated their triumph with an uproar unknown since Waterloo.

A few of Wellington's letters here given have a personal interest, apart from the political events to which they mainly refer. One of these is a note in which he explains and justifies his challenge to Lord Winchelsea and that famous meeting in Battersea Fields, which gave occasion to so much satire and gossip. This letter we give as a real historical curiosity:—

"London, April 21, 1829.

"My dear Duke,—I am very much obliged to

you for your letter of the 6th, which I received this morning. The truth is that the duel with Lord Winchelsea was as much part of the Roman Catholic question, and it was as necessary to undertake it, and carry it out to the extremity to which I did carry it, as it was to do everything else which I did do to attain the object which I had in view. I was living here for some time in an atmosphere of calumny. I could do nothing that was not misrepresented, as having some bad purpose in view. If my physician called upon me, it was for treasonable purposes. If I said a word, whether in Parliament or elsewhere, it was misrepresented for the purpose of fixing upon me some gross delusion or falsehood. Even my conversations with the King were repeated, misrepresented, and commented upon; and all for the purpose of shaking the credit which the Parliament were inclined to give to what I said. The courts of justice were shut, and not to open till May. I knew that the Bill must pass, or be lost, before the 15th of April. In this state of things Lord Winchelsea published his furious letter. I immediately perceived the advantage it gave me; and I determined to act upon it in such a tone as would certainly put me in the right. Not only I was successful in the execution of my project, but the project itself produced the effect which I looked for, and intended that it should produce. The atmosphere of calumny in which I had been for some time living, cleared away. The system of calumny was discontinued. Men were ashamed of repeating what had been told to them; and I have reason to believe, moreover, that intentions not short of criminal were given up in consequence of remonstrances from some of the most prudent of the party, who came forward in consequence of the duel. I am afraid that the event itself shocked many good men; but I am certain that the public interests at the moment required that I should do what I did. Everything is now quiet, and in Ireland we have full reason to be satisfied. We must, however, lose no time in doing everything else that is possible to promote the prosperity of that country.—Believe me, my dear Duke, ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

As everybody knows, only jests and laughter came of this hostile meeting, in which the first captain of the age missed his aim—after persuading himself that it was his duty to play the part of an English Count Considine or Sir Lucius O'Trigger! In spite of his solid sense, there was always a grain of the vagrant Irish genius in the Iron Duke.

The Duke of Buckingham carries on his story to the death of his august friend and master, of whom he draws a favourable portrait. With some show of justice, he pleads that George the Fourth, if he had many of the vices of Leo, had also most of his liberal virtues. He claims for him an immense credit as a lover of letters and as a patron of the arts. This claim it is only just that we present in the Duke's own way. First, he speaks of his master's generous regard for art and artists:—

"The nation had possessed in their sovereigns no such patron of Art since Charles the First. Charles the Second, James the Second, and his daughters Mary and Anne, exhibited no similar interest in pursuits purely intellectual and refined, and were wanting in the taste that should have directed it. William the Third pretended to nothing of the kind; and this deficiency was equally evident in his successors, George the First and Second. The taste of George the Third was too simple to effect much good in this direction; but we must not forget, in forming our estimate of his judgment as exhibited by his partiality for the large pictures of West, that in his reign, and partly under his auspices, painting in this country awoke from a sleep of two centuries, in the establishment of the Royal Academy. The patronage of his heir was of a much more earnest character, and the interest he felt in Art, as genuine as it was profound. It was displayed almost as soon as he had power to render it beneficial. While forming a collection of the great masters of painting, when Prince of Wales, he said, 'We have lost the

magnificent collection of Charles the First; I will do what I can to supply its place." And when he had succeeded in getting together a series of *chefs-d'œuvre*, of which any sovereign might be proud, he is said to have observed, "I have not formed it for my own pleasure alone, but to gratify the public taste, and lay before the artist the best specimens for his study." This enlightened and patriotic resolution he fulfilled, by exhibiting these fine pictures for two successive seasons, in the galleries of the British Institution in Pall Mall: an institution he had assisted in establishing for the advancement of native art and had liberally supported. With the same enlightened judgment he encouraged the plan, and materially assisted in founding the National Gallery, which, from its modest commencement under his auspices, is rapidly becoming one of the richest collections of paintings in the world. But while thus carefully setting before his countrymen the best models that could be procured, he was very far from being indifferent to the productions of the real artists amongst them. His munificent patronage of Lawrence, Wilkie, and other English painters; of Chantrey, Westmacott, and other English sculptors; of Nash, Soane, and other English architects, shows how genuine and how active was the interest he felt for each department of Art. Great advances may have been made in taste and judgment since the decease of George the Fourth, but it is doubtful whether such could have been effected without the impulse originally given by the patronage of this munificent prince. It would not be difficult to bring forward many instances in which his Majesty's love of Art was manifested in a manner which proved that the Graces deserved their Greek appellation. One or two may suffice. Having become aware that a celebrated enamel painter had died, leaving his widow impoverished, he immediately sent 1,500*l.* for one of the deceased artist's copies. He caused, at his own expense, a monument to be erected at St. Germain to the memory of James the Second; and having made comfortable the last years of the last of the Stuarts, Cardinal York, at his decease he commissioned Canova, to whom he was a liberal patron, to carve a mausoleum to his memory. An interesting proof of the disinterestedness of his love of Art may be found in the fact of his carefully causing the unrivalled statue of the Apollo Belvidere, which had been placed at his disposal, to be conveyed, on the restoration of the treasures of the Louvre, to the gallery from which it had been plundered. He also contributed 500*l.* towards a monument proposed to be erected to do honour to our great mechanical genius, James Watt."

Then of letters and authors:—

"In the year 1800, he sent the Rev. Mr. Hayter to Naples to facilitate the unrolling and transcribing certain rolls of papyri that had been discovered whilst making excavations in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and presented four of these MSS. to the University of Oxford. That admirable institution, The Literary Fund, was established under his auspices, and supported by him with an annual grant of 200 guineas. Since his Majesty's demise only one half of this sum has been bestowed by the Crown. He took a lively interest in establishing the Royal Society of Literature, which he endowed with an annual fund of 1,100 guineas, for distribution amongst meritorious authors; the grant has been entirely withdrawn since his decease. In 1823, he sanctioned the reprint of a series of our ancient historians; and in 1825, placed at the disposal of the Royal Society two gold medals to further their labours for the advancement of science; and, lastly, he presented to the British Museum the fine library of George III.—upwards of eighty-five thousand volumes of well-selected works—as a free gift to the nation. The important precedent George IV. established, by the dignity he bestowed on Walter Scott, deserves to be regarded as one of the most valuable of the benefits his Majesty conferred on English literature; nor ought to be forgotten the readiness with which he responded to Sir Walter's appeal in behalf of his Edinburgh publisher, when the latter was engaged in making a great effort to bring good books within the reach of thousands to whom they had hitherto been inaccessible in consequence of

the high price at which they were published. To the success of Constable's 'Miscellany' the public are indebted for the various enterprises of the same nature which followed, and for the facilities now afforded to the humblest student for cultivating his taste and increasing his knowledge."

There are statements in the above which we might have to dispute, and estimates from which we wholly dissent; yet a fair balance of liberality, even of munificence, may honestly be left to the credit of George the Fourth, as regards his influence on literature and art. Some merits may be conceded to the prince which would have to be withheld from the man. Nearly all his vices sprang from his evil habit of self-indulgence; and as he never denied himself a pleasure, it sometimes happened that his indulgence took a gracious character. This is all that can be said of George. Now and then "his vices leaned to virtue's side."

Memoirs Illustrative of the History of My Time—[Mémoires, &c.] By F. Guizot. Vol. II. (Paris, Lévy Frères.)

At the tomb of Sir Robert Peel, M. Guizot almost envied his contemporary that which in ancient days was called the opportunity of death. In the fullness of his fame the English statesman was struck down, the French chief lingers out, at home, a long political exile. For he is expatriated, no matter where his habitation may be, who has once served his country and is permitted to serve her no longer. M. Guizot could scarcely feel more intensely the curse of proscription were he a North American wanderer, a West-End refugee, or a captive colonist in Algeria. For him, France lives no longer; in his sight her history has ceased; she is now but a regret and an example; with sombre eloquence he all but pronounces her funeral oration; yet, in spite of cynicism, believes, and sometimes the conviction kindles a light in the dark retrospect, that she will rise again from her marble sarcophagus of Imperialism, with its pall of purple, its blazonry of gold, its panoply of burnished steel. But how these men of the constitution yearn to the past, to the broken tribune, to the vanished parliament in whose place a spectre sits,—to the glorious times of free debate, of powerful journalism, of a social influence which, almost as much as the legislative Chambers, swayed and impressed the government! There was a monarchy then, but it was not a phantom,—a senate, but not a seraglio of mutes,—a press, but not one of mere grimaces and contortions. Happily, historical literature is the last combatant that falls when liberty has lost her throne. Montalembert may be prosecuted for an essay; but Guizot may publish a book. Trammelled he is, no doubt; he must select his language cautiously; still he may sow the dragon's teeth of type, and the harvest will flourish after many days: this bread he casts upon the waters never perhaps will return to his own hand, but it may be manna to some future generation of the French people. We can imagine with what poignant shame men who sincerely love France must read M. Guizot's narrative of the July reign. The light is not altogether without its shadow: on the contrary, there are follies, factions, crimes, to be told of; king, ministers, deputies play sometimes a despicable part; yet the spectacle, on the whole, is one of which a great and cultivated nation has no cause to be ashamed. For eighteen years there was a growing, ripening, brightening France; illustrious men acted on the scene of affairs; illustrious books were written; art and science prospered; peace had her victories; commerce spread; population increased:—and M. Guizot, commemorating this epoch of freedom—imperfect it is true, but a dignified and

hopeful freedom nevertheless—cannot refrain from condemning that infatuation of an hour which laid low the entire fabric, and surrendered the ruins of the civic citadel to become the lair of a hungry ambition that had long been prowling about the doors of France. It was not to be anticipated that he would relate explicitly all that led to this disastrous downfall; such a confession is not to come from Guizot, Montalembert, or Thiers, for each of these, while crininating his contemporaries, might avow perhaps, could he but see himself as the future will see him, that he, too, shared the responsibility of discrediting the constitutionalism of Louis Philippe's monarchy. Patriots, sagacious, earnest and devoted, these politicians are not free from political passion; and hence it is that, impelled perhaps by an instinct of self-defence, M. Guizot allows his *Memoirs*, at times, to take the form of an apology.

The first volume was a recapitulation of events from the Hundred Days to the Ordinances of July. There we saw Bonaparte, now braced in iron vigour like a Roman to meet every onset; next pleasing himself with effeminate and illusive pomp; lastly, disappearing amid thunders, like an evil spirit exorcised from the heart of Europe. Then the small and sordid Bourbon occupied the ground, and the steps of a shaken throne were flecked with the blood of Marshal Ney; lastly, the stones were gathered that built up the July Column,—a sign that now appeals from the parasites of Belshazzar to simple history. In the volume now before us we see the July Revolution accomplished, the Orleanist Lieutenant-Generalship followed by the Orleanist sovereignty, the rise and fall of cabinets, with debates, elections, and sometimes domestic conflicts. All these M. Guizot saw, and part of them he was. Fortunately for himself, however, he stood aloof from the last Bourbon when those fatal Decrees were promulgated which shook the sceptre from the hands of a race that had seen Europe banded in its favour. In July, 1830, he left Nîmes, satisfied with the elections, and resolved to employ his utmost efforts in impressing on the Assembly and the King the necessity of calm and conciliatory action. At five o'clock in the morning he reached Paris; at eleven the first rumour of the Revolution struck his ears, in a letter from Casimir Perrier:—

The conflict had scarcely commenced, but already the entire establishment of the Restoration—institutions and individuals alike—had been thrown into imminent and pressing peril. Only a few hours previously, at several miles distance from Paris, I had heard of the Ordinances,—and now, side by side with the legal resistance they had encountered, I found revolutionary insurrection unchained. The journals, the tribune, the secret societies, the meetings of peers and deputies, the National Guard, the middle classes and the populace, bankers and workmen, drawing-rooms and streets,—all the regular and irregular forces of society, aided the movement or succumbed to it. The first day—Long live the Charter! Down with the Ministry! The second day—Hurrah for Liberty! Down with the Bourbons! Long live the Republic! Long live Napoleon the Second! The publication of the Decrees was an opportunity, in fact, for the explosion of every passion and every hope, every political design and desire that had been stored up during the last sixteen years.

The streets foamed with torrents of popular enthusiasm: the throne was speedily an islet amid an ocean: the legislature itself had gone adrift; but even at that extremity attempts were made to save the King from his own madness. Several leading politicians resolved to appeal to him:—

But when they requested to see the King, the

hour, the usages of etiquette, the palace regulations, and His Majesty's sleepiness were pleaded in opposition. Admitted, nevertheless, they found the King placid, though secretly irritated, obstinate yet hesitating. They succeeded, after much difficulty, in obtaining from him the dismissal of the Polignac Cabinet, the recall of the ordonnance, and the nomination of the Duc de Mortemart as First Minister. This conceded, the King procrastinated still, and compelled the Duke to wait for the necessary signatures. He gave them to him at last, but added, in an arrogant tone, his desire for all sorts of restrictions; and the Duke, ill and worn with fever, returned to Paris, without having obtained from the Dauphin the passport of which he stood in need.

Charles the Tenth committed political suicide with admirable deliberation. His mimicry of concession was like a sprinkling of water in a furnace,—the flames leaped higher,—the heat became more intense,—all parties began to consider a change inevitable:—

In spite of the mutual esteem existing among the several leaders and the courtesies of language, the question of a reconciliation with the eldest branch of the royal family was no longer for a moment seriously considered or discussed. The abdication of the King and of the Dauphin came too late. The accession of the Duke of Bordeaux, with the Duke of Orleans for Regent, which might have been not only the constitutional, but the most matter-of-course adjustment, appeared even to the most moderate not less impossible than a reconciliation with the King. At this epoch neither Liberals nor Royalists were sufficiently wise, nor was the Regent sufficiently strong to lead and sustain a divided and harassed Government at so complicated a crisis of its existence. Resistance in another quarter was regarded as justified in its origin, and its success considered certain if carried out to the extent of revolution. As for the masses they gave themselves up to their old revolutionary passions, and their leaders yielded to the impulse of the masses. They took it for granted there was no way of treating safely with Charles the Tenth, and to appropriate his throne they had another king at hand. Under these circumstances they had only to choose between a fresh Monarchy and the Republic—between the Duke of Orleans and La Fayette. "General," said his little son-in-law, M. de Rémusat, who went to see him at the Hôtel de Ville, "if there is a monarchy, the Duke of Orleans will be King; if a Republic, you will be President. Take upon yourself the responsibility of the Republic."

M. Guizot does not appear to believe that La Fayette really hesitated between these alternatives. He depicts him as a man at once disinterested and egotistical; eager for popularity, yet timid in presence of its responsibility. There was certainly, for a time, the prospect of a Republic, of which La Fayette might have been President; but his ambition was peculiar—he aimed at being, not a rival to the Duke of Orleans, but his popular patron:—

Many people did not believe me, but, nevertheless, I do not hesitate to affirm that the Duke of Orleans was far from being only a schemer. Moderate and cautious, despite the activity of his mind, and the changeable vivacity of his impressions, he had foreseen for some time the chance which might carry him to the throne, but without seeking it, and more disposed to dread than to desire such an exaltation. After his long endurance of exile, and the recent experiences of the Hundred Days, one thought engrossed him above all others. He wished never again, and of necessity, to be associated with any errors which the elder branch of his house might commit, nor to be overwhelmed in the consequences which these errors might involve. On the 31st of May, 1830, he gave a *fête* at the Palais-Royal to his brother-in-law, the King of Naples, who had arrived a few days previously in Paris. The King and all the royal family were present; great splendour was exhibited, and the assembly was brilliant and animated. M. de Salvandy, passing close to the Duke of Orleans, said to

him, "Monseigneur, this is quite a Neapolitan *fête*; we dance upon a volcano."—"That the volcano exists," replied the Duke, "I agree with you in believing; but the fault does not rest with me; I shall never reproach myself with not having tried to open the eyes of the King. But what would you have me do? Nothing is listened to. God knows where they will be in six months. But I know well where I shall be. At all events, my family and myself will remain in this palace. Whatever danger threatens I shall not stir from here. I will never separate my destiny and that of my children from the fate of my country. It is my invariable resolution." This resolution appeared above all in the conduct of the Duke, during the course of the Restoration. He was determined not to become a conspirator or a victim.

Not a victim; but concerning the conspiracy, French historians may consult writers more independent than M. Guizot. The entire cause of the Duke of Orleans' conduct, from a date considerably anterior to the July Revolution, suggests that he was preparing a way for himself,—that, in the disguise of *égalité* he was rehearsing regal airs,—that, confiding in his vast fortune and popular manners, he regarded himself as probable successor of the Tenth Charles, whose crown, like that of the old Polish King, was "stuffed full with curst legends about the right of monarchs to see their people ruined without helping them." In a lengthened dissertation on this subject, M. Guizot analyzes, by a sort of political chemistry, the Duke's impulses and grounds of action; but the impression he leaves is that of a generous ex-minister, indifferent to the faults, though keenly grateful to the virtues, of a king who had his good qualities, and allowed M. Guizot, almost above all others, to profit by them. This plea, subtle and eloquent, may leave more minds unsatisfied; but few will question M. Guizot's account of "the situation," as it then stood. The question put to France and to the Duke, to the Royalists and to the Liberals, was that between a new monarchy created by a constitutional patent, and that species of Republic which the Memoirs define as "anarchy." It was no slavish instinct that gave the preference to a King.—

I wish, in whatever concerns myself, to conceal no part of the truths which time has taught me. In the presence of an imperious and inevitable necessity we were prompt to believe in and to grasp it. It is one of the greatest merits of free institutions, that men thoroughly habituated to them through long custom, submit with difficulty to the yoke of necessity, and combat strenuously before resigning themselves to it; in this way reforms or revolutions are never accomplished except when they are absolutely essential, and proved so beforehand by a well-tested public opinion. We were far from enjoying a wisdom so determined and invincible: our minds were full of the English Revolution of 1688,—of its success,—of the noble and free Government of which it was the foundation,—of the glorious prosperity with which it had endowed the English nation. We had the ambition and the hope to accomplish a like splendid work, which should ensure a future of greatness combined with liberty to our country, and, moreover, aggrandize ourselves personally in the development of this design.

The revolution was already an accomplished fact; France was to make another experiment in monarchy; the Duke of Orleans had managed himself admirably; peers and deputies were his adherents; Charles the Tenth was preparing to make his way out of France in an American packet; and, as for M. de Polignac, that quondam despot was probably conning over the various punishments inflicted by France on those whom Danton termed "obstacles."—

On the same day that he had accepted the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, the Duke of Orleans took horse to repair to the Hôtel de Ville,

in order to display before the National Guard and their commander, La Fayette, a proof of deferential courtesy. We escorted him on foot, though the barricades were with difficulty opened. The exhibition was little encouraging to the new power; this eagerness to go in search of an investiture more popular than that which it derived from the deputies of the people; but the aspect of the population was still more significant than this trial of power. The multitude pressed round us without turbulence, but without respect, as though feeling themselves sovereign in these streets, while they were in the very act of preparing for themselves a king. We were compelled, not only for our own protection, but that of the Duke of Orleans, to hold each other strongly by the hand, and to form thus, on his right and on his left, two moving hedges of deputies. When we arrived upon the quay of the Louvre, a gathering of women and children pressed upon us, crying: "Long live our Deputies!"—and they surrounded us until we reached the Place de Grève, dancing and singing the 'Marseillaise.' Cries and questions of all kinds continually arose from this multitude. They pointed out the Duke of Orleans to one another. "Who is that gentleman on horseback? Is it a general, or is it a prince?"—"I hope," said a woman to a man who gave her his arm, "that it is not another Bourbon." I was infinitely more struck by our situation in the midst of this assembly, and by its attitude, than by the scene which took place, some moments after, at the Hôtel de Ville, and the apostrophes of General Duboucq to the Duke of Orleans. What future perils already threatened the immature monarchy, adapted only, as it was, to avert the passing dangers of the country!

Appointed Minister of the Interior in this first year of the Orleanist reign, M. Guizot, with his master, was still harassed by the figure of Charles the Tenth lingering on French soil. Though a new throne had been erected, the shadow of the old one remained; the crowned Duke felt uneasy in presence of the uncrowned King. At length the cloud vanished:—

I experienced on the 17th of August, upon learning that Charles the Tenth had embarked the day before in sight of a silent and respectful crowd for Cherbourg, a real sensation of deliverance, and the letter which Louis Philippe wrote to me at the same moment began with this phrase, "At last here are despatches from our commissaries which relieve my heart." That emotion was unaffected, whatever vulgar minds might say of it; Louis Philippe at this moment dreaded some tragical catastrophe far more than he feared a rival.

Two American packets and two French vessels escorted the old king with his family to the destination of the dethroned. France saw the Bourbons no more: their names and pretensions vanished: a "Citizen" wore the robes of royalty at Paris, and M. Guizot found himself Minister of State in an epoch of expectancy. Of the ten colleagues who then acted with him eight are dead:—Laffitte, Dupont de l'Eure, Marshal Gérard, Bignon, Molé, Louis, Sebastian and Casimir Perrier. Two alone survive,—the Duc de Broglie and M. Dupin, whose heavy boots dint the *parquet* in Imperial ante-chambers. Reviewing this phalanx, M. Guizot deals with them as only a man of genius can do; he treats of the dead as though they were living, and of the living as if they were dead. We find no mark of personal feeling in any one of his portraits, that of Casimir Perrier excepted. At all times, however, M. Guizot seeks to be candid and even flattering in his record of the new king's policy. As Louis Philippe's minister, M. Guizot understood the perplexities of the position:—

In the midst of councils thus divided and fluctuating, and on account of similar influences, Louis Philippe had a very difficult part to play. Not that any one dreamed as yet of disquieting himself as to the influence he might exercise, and did in reality, exercise in France. The necessities and dangers of the situation were too immediate and

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too pressing to admit of those jealousies which multiply in more tranquil times. The most suspicious saw clearly that the Prince who had bound himself to the country was more deeply compromised than any one else; for his own sake and for that of his family, for his honour and for his security, he had a right to take part in the deliberations and resolutions which were to decide his personal destiny and that of his country. The King presided, therefore, at the Council, and there discussed everything as freely as his ministers, with whose discretion he in no way interfered. But from his personal relations and from his own consciousness arose grave causes of embarrassment. Revolutionary recollections had great weight in the movement which had called him to the throne—too great weight for that special mission of government which the acceptance of a crown imposed upon him. He owed to these recollections the adherence of a crowd of men who of course expressed themselves with regard to him as friends, but whose prejudices and revolutionary habits might easily convert them into troublesome partisans or dangerous enemies. Many among them under the Empire had without scruple obeyed absolute power; but entering upon a *régime* of freedom they nurtured their revolutionary ideas and passions; and the King found them, although united to his cause, but little adapted to serve it. The Revolution of 1789 had imbued him with mingled and serious impressions. Young, he had aided sympathetically in the efflorescence of many high hopes. The great principles of justice, of humanity, of respect for the happiness and dignity of men which made the glory and strength of that powerful epoch, were imprinted in his soul. Later, the course of events, the vicissitudes of his own destiny, his travels in the two hemispheres had enabled him to recognize the errors which with so many beneficial results had mingled so many faults, crimes and miscalculations. But in spite of the enlightenment he had gained from the Revolution, the mind of the King was not entirely liberal.

At this period, M. Guizot was in constant communication with Louis Philippe:—

I find, from my correspondence belonging to this epoch, that the letters which King Louis Philippe wrote to me daily on public matters bore traces of the mental fluctuations which made him hesitate, from the absence of a definite idea, or from want of confidence in his own success, to adopt measures which he believed to be judicious, and even necessary. In returning to me, on the 14th of August, 1830, a police report on the disorders which troubled Paris and which scarcely any employment of force could repress, he wrote—"It is absolutely essential to have a force constantly employed in this service, but the task is very difficult and delicate."

The fault of Louis Philippe was, that his schemes were neither good nor bad; he was virtually neutral, yet no absolutist could be more obstinate. When a man without passion adopts a fixed idea, he is worse than a monomaniac.

The events of less than three years are comprised in M. Guizot's narrative, which breaks into long interludes of speculative digressions. But those years were not unimportant to the history of the world. The Three Days' revolution had been preceded by the conquest of Algiers, and a new military arena had opened itself to the French army. Foreign politics were complicated by a series of startling events. Belgium was commencing its movement; Brunswick was expelling the Duke Charles; Dresden and Cassel hoisted insurrectionary colours; Austria was called upon to suppress a popular mutiny in the Papal States. Then, Warsaw was stimulating itself for a last effort of agony; the Swiss were mustering to create for themselves a free government; and in other quarters of Europe incidents were occurring to which more than one contest owed its origin. Louis Philippe, asking of France, first cast his eye on the ill-omened field of Spanish politics when Ferdinand was abrogating the Salique laws for his successor, when another Ferdinand, of more

bitter memory, ascended the throne of Naples. M. Guizot's second volume, however, traces his policy beyond the siege of Antwerp, the arrest of the Duchesse de Berri, and the death of the Duke of Reichstadt. The panorama abounds in strange contrasts of colour and action. Here is M. Guizot as a devotee of art and antiquity:

While I pressed forward the completion of the triumphal Arc de l'Étoile, I urged the sculptor, Lemaire, to begin without delay a restoration of the façade of the Madeleine, which the adherents of the Imperial *régime* would have once more transformed into a Temple of Glory, but which I desired to keep sacred for the Faith. The Palace of Versailles was threatened; no one knew how to make use of it; democrats, who abhorred the sumptuousness of Louis the Fourteenth, and economists who grudged the cost of preserving it, talking of demolishing it, or of converting it into vast barracks, which might very well be removed from Paris. My proposal to the King was to create at Versailles a grand ethnographical museum, where might be collected a thousand monuments and relics of the manners and customs, the civil and military life, not of France alone, but also of other nations. But the King had already conceived, with respect to Versailles, an idea which he preferred to mine, and which he began to develop by ordering that the great equestrian statue of Louis the Fourteenth should be erected in the principal court of the palace.

M. Guizot, therefore, instead of founding a museum, became the decorator of a royal palace. From this digression, he returns to his political narrative, only to digress still more widely,—to speak, in fact, of France and England in the Crimea, to resume his old historical argument, and prove that nations, by being civilized, are not necessarily enervated. These broad passages of reflective generalization, though they interrupt the flow of personal reminiscence, give character to the book, and stamp it as the work of a man who could think while he acted, and who knew, when he penned a despatch, with what manner of men he was dealing. M. Guizot has had his vagaries; but he was never less than a great man, even in his moments of petulance and caprice. Harsh as he sometimes appears, a republican warmth glows through his record when he describes those debates which determined whether or not the Bourbon ministers should be punished by death. In the midst of these discussions, when M. Guizot had fallen from office, with the divine right of Orleanism hovering above man and beast, certain illustrious strangers made their appearance in Paris:—

In April 1831, a few weeks after the accession of M. Casimir Perrier to power, and while insurrection still creaked and growled in the public thoroughfares, like the thunder of a lingering storm, Queen Hortense suddenly arrived in Paris with her son, Louis Bonaparte. She was escaping from Italy, where she had lost the eldest of her children, and whence, with great difficulty, she had brought the second, still an invalid. Upon her arrival she addressed herself to Count d'Houdetot, a royal aide-de-camp, whom she had long known, and whom she begged to acquaint the King with her position, and the circumstances which had brought her to Paris. The King received her privately, at the Palais-Royal, in the apartments occupied by the Count d'Houdetot, whither the Queen and Madame Adelaide, summoned one after another by command of His Majesty, came to meet her; the interview was protracted, although not very comfortable; the room contained only a bed, a table, and two chairs. The Queen and Queen Hortense sat on the bed, the King and Madame Adelaide on the two chairs; the Count d'Houdetot waited at the door to prevent any person from entering uninvited. The King and Queen exhibited the most lively interest in all that concerned Queen Hortense. She asked for authorization to return to France, at least to the waters of Vichy.—"Vichy! yes," said the King, "for the

benefit of your health. It will be thought very natural; you can prolong your sojourn, or you can go and return; you will soon accustom yourself to all that is going on here; in this country, one very soon forgets."—She then solicited from the Government certain pecuniary aids. The King promised to do all that lay in his power. "But," he added, "I am a constitutional king. I must inform my ministers of your arrival and of your requests."—Accordingly, he held an interview with M. Casimir Perrier, consulting none of the other ministers, and sent him to Queen Hortense, who could not meet him without anxiety.—"I know, Sir," she said, upon seeing him enter, "that I have violated the law. You have a right to arrest me; it would be simple justice."—"Legal it would be, Madame, but not just," replied M. Perrier; and after a brief interview, he offered her the assistance of which she stood in need, but which she refused. In the mean time, street risings were going forward and approaching the Rue de la Paix, where the fugitive Queen resided. On the 5th of May a multitude encircled the column in the Place Vendôme, and shouted *Long live the Emperor!* a rumour was circulated that Prince Louis had been seen in the square! M. Casimir Perrier then went to inform the Queen Hortense that her stay must not be prolonged. She quitted Paris, with her son, for England, unknown to the public, under the protection of that King whom her friends were seeking to overthrow. In due course she received, through the medium of M. de Talleyrand, passports enabling her to traverse France and make her way into Switzerland, where it was her wish to settle. Some days after the incident I have mentioned, April 8, 1831, the King, upon the suggestion of M. Casimir Perrier, ordered the statue of the Emperor Napoleon to be replaced on the column in the Place Vendôme; and, a few months later—on the 13th of September—the Chamber of Deputies sent up to the Minister those petitions which demanded that the Emperor's ashes should be reclaimed from England, and interred beneath the column.

All this is very significant as a light in the path of the historian.

But M. Guizot's reminiscences are not purely political. He has many sketches of that vivacious and sparkling society which illuminated Paris during the reign of Louis Philippe, and which exists no longer. A brilliant Essay, from the pen of his wife, which he publishes among the documentary appendages to this second volume of the *Memoirs*, might stand by itself as a fragment of French social history. In other directions, moreover, the *Memoirs* branch into Italian and German digressions, discourses on the progress of art and science, injunctions to the schools, rebukes to the academies. Not wholly passionless, but invariably well intentioned and generous, M. Guizot's narrative will raise the respect of Englishmen for the French character. It throws a broad and vivid light upon an era of French constitutional history; it demonstrates that whatever exists now, there was lately a time in which human morals and intellect were respected. To savages who worship an eclipse it shows that the sun of heaven is more sublime than the earth's shadow.

On Liberty. By John Stuart Mill. (Parker & Son.)

Mr. Mill appears once more before the world after a period of anxiety followed by sorrow. This work is dedicated to the memory of the wife whom he has lost: to her he attributes all the inspiration, and *part of the authorship*, of all that is best in his writings of many years past.

The subject of the work is *Liberty*: not in the philosophical sense, not in the political sense, but in the social sense. Mr. Mill treats of the conduct of society, the whole, towards its individual parts. He lays down his principle; he enters upon the question of the liberty of thought and discussion; he treats of the value

of that individuality which can only exist when the forest allows room for its trees to grow; and he then endeavours to fix the limits of the authority of society over the individual. Nothing more definite than the subject or than the partitions: but the details are rather too much of the essay cast to suit the neatness of the title and the sharpness of the divisions. It would be a great improvement if little side-notes were attached to the paragraphs.

Of the style and the matter, we need only say that it is John Mill all over: and those who do not read large works on logic and political economy, and those—no small number—who cannot realize the individual character of the writer of a review article, even when they know his name, are here presented with a small work, on a subject of universal interest, with the author's characteristics very strongly impressed.

Mr. Mill makes it his principle that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number, is *self-protection*. We doubt if any one, in modern times, will venture to dispute the principle. Some will take it as their guiding rule on principle: others will aver that, whatever other principles they may also allow to act, there is no proper case of application in which this principle does not *also* apply. Thus those who still think that the honour of God is to be upheld, meaning that their own religious opinions are to be enforced by the State, also maintain that such upholding is necessary to the protection of society.

Of what use then is a principle which everybody grants, and which anybody can turn as he pleases. Of very great use indeed: because it is a true principle, and all truths are useful; because it is a sufficient principle, and will do all that is wanted when properly used. That it may be nullified by any one who pleases is no more than must be said of every principle which is to act by conscience, and is to be the rule of the community only so far as it is the sum total of the convictions of the units which make up that community. Nothing is more common than confusion between a rule of law, the penalties of which are to be enforced upon external evidence, and a rule of morals, which is to have its application settled, as it is aptly said, *in foro conscientie*. So then, a person will exclaim, I have only to say I believe it to be for the protection of society, and I may do anything that law will let me do. Not a doubt about it—because you may do all that law will let you do without saying anything to anybody: but to whom are you to say it? To your own inner self, to which every rule must appeal that cannot be heard before the Queen at Westminster. If you like to say to yourself, Now, my dear fellow, let you and I lie to each other, you can do it. But the truth is, we believe, that people in general stand more in awe of themselves than they know of: they seldom cheat themselves wilfully. Nor need they attempt such fraud, while there are so many easy ways of putting on an inner mask.

Mr. Mill's book is all the more likely to be useful, from the very vagueness of the rule which he is obliged to lay down. Either this or something as vague must be the rule: and nothing but calm discussion, such as ranges opinions against each other without displeasing any prejudice short of rabid feeling, can fix the rule in the minds of men. And Mr. Mill's mode of arguing is pre-eminently of this character. He is always in good humour with the bodies and souls of those whose opinions he condemns: and when, as happens not seldom, he attacks established notions in a manner well calculated to shock those who

cannot bear opposition to their fundamental tenets, he never makes the reader feel that himself is looked at. We are much in want, on the subject of society, of that good teaching, meaning that self-teaching, which arises from discussion of the opinions of powerfully thinking men. We are living at a time in which law is invoked on a score of matters which no law can reach. Mr. Mill handles one of the subjects as follows:—

"Under the name of preventing intemperance, the people of one English colony, and of nearly half the United States, have been interdicted by law from making any use whatever of fermented drinks, except for medical purposes: for prohibition of their sale is, in fact, as it is intended to be, prohibition of their use. And though the impracticability of executing the law has caused its repeal in several of the States which had adopted it, including the one from which it derives its name, an attempt has notwithstanding been commenced, and is prosecuted with considerable zeal by many of the professed philanthropists, to agitate for a similar law in this country. The association, or 'Alliance,' as it terms itself, which has been formed for this purpose, has acquired some notoriety through the publicity given to a correspondence between its Secretary and one of the very few English public men who hold that a politician's opinions ought to be founded on principles. Lord Stanley's share in this correspondence is calculated to strengthen the hopes already built on him, by those who know how rare such qualities are as manifested in some of his public appearances, unhappily are among those who figure in political life. The organ of the Alliance, who would 'deeply deplore the recognition of any principle which could be wrested to justify bigotry and persecution,' undertakes to point out the 'broad and impassable barrier' which divides such principles from those of the association. 'All matters relating to thought, opinion, conscience, appear to me,' he says, 'to be without the sphere of legislation; all pertaining to social act, habit, relation, subject only to a discretionary power vested in the State itself, and not in the individual, to be within it.' No mention is made of a third class, different from either of these, viz., acts and habits which are not social, but individual; although it is to this class, surely, that the act of drinking fermented liquors belongs. Selling fermented liquors, however, is trading, and trading is a social act. But the infringement complained of is not on the liberty of the seller, but on that of the buyer and consumer; since the State might just as well forbid him to drink wine, as purposely make it impossible for him to obtain it. The Secretary, however, says, 'I claim, as a citizen, a right to legislate whenever my social rights are invaded by the social act of another.' And now for the definition of these 'social rights.' 'If anything invades my social rights, certainly the traffic in strong drink does. It destroys my primary right of security, by constantly creating and stimulating social disorder. It invades my right of equality, by deriving a profit from the creation of a misery, I am taxed to support. It impedes my right to free moral and intellectual development, by surrounding my path with dangers, and by weakening and demoralizing society, from which I have a right to claim mutual aid and intercourse.' A theory of 'social rights,' the like of which probably never before found its way into distinct language—being nothing short of this—that it is the absolute social right of every individual, that every other individual shall act in every respect exactly as he ought; that whosoever fails thereof in the smallest particular, violates my social right, and entitles me to demand from the legislature the removal of the grievance. So monstrous a principle is far more dangerous than any single interference with liberty; there is no violation of liberty which it would not justify; it acknowledges no right to any freedom whatever, except, perhaps, to that of holding opinions in secret, without ever disclosing them: for the moment an opinion which I consider noxious passes any one's lips it invades all the 'social rights' attributed to me by the Alliance. The doctrine

ascribes to all mankind a vested interest in each other's moral, intellectual, and even physical perfection, to be defined by each claimant according to his own standard."

Here is a good instance of the attempt to do by law what can only be done, if at all, by the rule of society, acting for its own protection by opinion. But Mr. Mill might have noticed, in reinforcement of other arguments, that the strange doctrine attributed to the Alliance takes a sanction from the arguments brought forward in favour of suppression of opinions by law. There is not a single reason why "dangerous" doctrines should be prohibited which does not apply with greater force to dangerous drinks. And the actual evils of the dram-shop, numerically speaking, far outweigh those of the seditious or irreligious pamphlet. The friends of the Maine Law would be benefited by Mr. Mill's book on any supposition. Its practised line of argument, and the variety of its cases, would enable them to reinforce every right and true part of their view, and to question all the rest. For, as happens in every public movement, there is a sound part in this same agitation against drunkenness. There are various things which law can do, and ought to do, to discourage the fearful vice to which society at last has opened its eyes. We say this, because we do not believe that the evil, as compared with population, is anything like what it was in the last century: the cheering truth is, that men are better able to see what is passing before them. And by judicious efforts, law being made to do all it can, and opinion and education doing the rest, we trust in the final extirpation of this great national plague. In the mean time, we recommend Mr. Mill's book on Liberty as a sound source of thought.

The City of the Great King; or, Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and as it is to be. By J. T. Barclay, M.D., Missionary to Jerusalem. (Philadelphia, Challen & Sons; London, Trübner & Co.)

THERE is no branch of literature to which the caustic remark of *Aeneas Sylvius* about kings—that, although many admit their incapacity for handicrafts, none believes himself naturally unfit for government—applies more forcibly than to the literature of Palestine. Few have returned from a visit to the Holy Land, however hasty and superficial, without deeming themselves fairly entitled to write at least one volume. We can understand how the deep emotions called forth by inspection of such localities must impart a special interest to every scene and incident. But to have stood on the Mount of Olives, by the shores of the Lake of Galilee, or even on the top of Carmel—however stirring the associations—is not enough. He that would communicate fresh information must be prepared to leave the beaten track, he must have courage, enterprise, intelligence, time—above all, he must have been properly prepared by previous study. It is scarcely necessary to add, that few travellers come up to these demands, and hence that their descriptions of what they saw, or rather of what their guides or friends told them to see, are comparatively useless and worthless.

But notwithstanding the number of books on Palestine, much remains to be done. When the present vexatious restrictions shall have been removed, we may reasonably expect that most interesting and important discoveries will be made. How much under favourable circumstances may be achieved, even now, appears both from the researches of Prof. Robinson and from the explorations of Dr. Barclay. In some respects Dr. Barclay had the advantage of his

more learned countryman. A residence of several years in Jerusalem had made him thoroughly familiar with the manners of the people, afforded ample opportunities of eliciting information, and enabled him to choose his own time, and to make sufficient preparation for his researches. Besides, his skill as a medical practitioner procured him access to places which no other Frank has been allowed to explore. The result is, a work which, although neither well digested nor arranged, and sadly in need of condensation and revision, presents more information about Jerusalem than we have met elsewhere, and describes a number of very interesting discoveries.

Of the three divisions of this volume, indicated in the title, the last, in which a reconstruction of Jerusalem in accordance with unfulfilled prophecy, is attempted, lies beyond the province of our criticism. The topography of ancient Jerusalem (given in Section I.) has evoked almost as bitter literary controversies as those which, on other questions, seem still to rage between the different nationalities, sects, and parties in that city. Dr. Barclay, however, generally concurs in the conclusions at which Prof. Robinson has arrived. The following are some of the principal points in which he differs from former explorers. The site of *Bethphage*, which had not before been ascertained, is, with great probability, indicated as being "a tongue-shaped promontory or spur of Olivet, distant rather more than a mile from the city, situated between two deep valleys in which there are tanks, foundations, and other indisputable evidences of the former existence of a village." Again, deriving the name of *Golgotha* from the skull-shaped appearance of the place, and combining this with other inferences, Dr. Barclay suggests as its site "a kind of head, cape, or promontory of land projecting south-eastwardly into the Kedron valley, a short distance from Gethsemane,"—and where to this day the dead are so superficially buried "that by merely moving a loose rock or two, skulls are seen in abundance." The locality of the *Ascension* is placed, of course not on the traditional site, but on "the hill impending over the ancient *City of David*, to the top of which is exactly one mile from St. Stephen's Gate." The location of the valley of *Gihon* also is quite new. Commonly it is identified with the south-western, or Hinnom valley. But Dr. Barclay, referring to 2 Chron. xxxiii. 14, argues that it "could be no other than that heading north-west of the Damascus Gate and gently descending southward, uniting with the Tyropœon at the north-east corner of Mount Zion, where the latter turns at right angles and runs toward Siloam." Besides these and other supposed or real discoveries, the very full delineation "of the route along which the Saviour was taken from the Cenaculum to the Tomb," and the ample description of the "Water-Supply of Jerusalem," deserve attention. Indeed, throughout this Section considerable research, ingenuity, and carefulness are displayed. The following extract presents a bird's-eye view of the Temple:

"Crossing the Cyclopean Tyropœon Bridge, and entering the Temple area by the High Gate of the House of the Lord... what a magnificent spectacle was presented to his admiring gaze by the triple cloister, called the *Stoa Basilica*... just in front of him, with its triple colonnades of its 162 magnificent columns! On his left, and extending all around on the west, north, and east sides, were superb cloisters and colonnades, but not so broad, lofty, elegant, and imposing as the southern or royal cloister immediately in front. To these colonnades and cloisters (most of which were occupied by the Levites) the Doctors of the Law were accustomed to resort in order to expound the law... It was, no doubt, in one of these places that the

sorrowing mother of the young child Jesus found him 'sitting in the midst of the doctors.'... It was here too that the Messiah so often refuted the Scribes... It was also in the eastern cloister, called 'Solomon's Porch,' that Peter preached his second recorded discourse (Acts, iii.)... The pinnacle of the Temple upon which our Lord was tempted of the Devil was perhaps the loftiest part of the southern portico, and not the summit of the house itself, as generally supposed. It is at least certain that from this point to the ground, on the exterior, was by far the greatest elevation about the premises... Passing through this inclosing cloister, the worshipper found himself in a very large and magnificent court, paved with the finest variegated marble, surrounded on all sides by the magnificent piazza or covered walk in front of the cloisters. This is the great court of the Gentiles, containing 15 or 20 acres, and was entered by several subterranean gateways as well as those on its own level. It was in this outer court that Jesus found those 'that sold...' (John, ii. 14—16). The north-western quarter of this area was occupied by that splendid pile of buildings consisting of the Holy House and its immediate courts and appendages. This more sacred inclosure was separated from the remainder of the court by the sacred balustrade or wall of partition, beyond which it was death for any Gentile, or even unclean Jew, to go... The purified worshipper, on proceeding beyond this wall through any of its numerous openings, ascended a flight of steps, and found himself on a broad platform extending all around... Passing through the large gate on the east... he finds himself in the new court, —generally styled *Women's Court*, —the large court in which worship was generally offered, and beyond which the women were not permitted to go unless they brought a sacrifice... The magnificent Corinthian brass gate on the east of this court was the Beautiful Gate (Acts, iii. 2—11). Ascending a flight of semicircular steps and passing through another magnificent gate, called *Nicanor*, on the western side of the court... the worshipper found himself in the small Court of Israel, just beyond which was the Court of the Priests, in which stood the holy fane itself,—whose splendour and magnificence surpassed all description... The upper half of the Temple area appertained to the Castle of Antonia, and was adorned with magnificent palatial as well as military structures, courts, bathing-places, &c."

Section II. is devoted to 'Jerusalem as it is,' and affords an opportunity for chronicling scientific observations on the climate, temperature and productions of the country. But the most interesting parts are those which describe a visit to the reputed Tomb of David, made by Miss Barclay in disguise, and related with considerable spirit,—the discovery of the quarry where the stones used in building the Temple were prepared, and an examination of the Great Mosque and the other buildings which cover the Temple area. A lucky accident disclosed an entrance to the grand quarry of Jerusalem, which was explored with due precautions. Here are a few extracts describing its appearance:—

"For some time we were almost overcome with feelings of awe and admiration... and felt quite at a loss to decide in which direction to wend our way. There is a constant, and in many places, very rapid descent from the entrance to the termination, the distance between which two points in a nearly direct line is 750 feet, and the cave is upwards of 3,000 feet in circumference, supported by a great number of rude natural pillars. At the southern extremity there is a very deep and precipitous pit... There is also near this pit a basin excavated in the solid rock, about 5 feet in diameter and 2½ feet deep, into which the percolating water trickles... Numerous crosses marked on the wall indicated that, though unknown to Christendom of the present day, the devout Pilgrims or Crusaders had been there; and a few Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions... proved that the place was not unknown to the Jew and Arab. Indeed, the manner in which the beautiful white solid limestone rock was every-

where carved by the mason's rough chisel into regular pillars, proved that this extensive cavern, though in part natural, was formerly used as the grand quarry of Jerusalem... There are many intricate meandering passages leading to immense halls, as white as the driven snow, and supported by colossal pillars of irregular shape—some of them placed there by the hand of nature, to support the roof of the various grottoes, others evidently left by the stone quarrier... to prevent the intumescing of the city. Such reverberations I never heard before."

Dr. Barclay claims to be the first Frank admitted to inspect and examine the Mosque and buildings which now occupy the Temple area. Partly from gratitude for medical services and partly to have the benefit of his assistance, the Sultan's architect associated the missionary in his labours about the Mosque, thus affording him ample opportunity for leisurely exploration.

The inclosure of the Temple area was found to contain about 36 acres, its surface sloping towards the south and east. The outer walls are about 8 or 9 feet thick at the foundation, and average about 50 feet in height on the exterior—on the interior only 12 or 15 feet are visible above the surface. Here is a description of the Mosque:—

"It is about 170 feet in diameter, and the same in height. The lower story, or main body of the building, is a true octagon, of 67 feet on a side; but the central and elevated portion is circular. A more graceful and symmetrical dome than that which crowns the building is, perhaps, nowhere to be found; and the lofty bronze crescent that surmounts the whole gives a pleasing architectural finish... The dome appears to be covered with copper, also the roof to the investing building; but laterally it is everywhere covered with porcelain tiles of richest colour, except the lower half of the octagonal sides, which are encased with rich marble of various colours and devices. And a very dim religious light is shed through 16 windows of the richest stained glass, with which the circular body of the building is pierced. The lower story is 46 feet high, and has 7 windows of stained glass on each side—56 in all. Just above the windows, numerous extracts from the Koran, in very large Turkish letters, run all around the building. There are 4 doors, and as many porches, each facing a cardinal point, the southern one affording the main entrance. The dome and its circular shaft are supported by 4 very massive piers and 12 arches resting on pillars, within which, encircled by a gilt iron railing, and overhung by the richest crimson silk canopy, is the celebrated rock (*Sakrah*) which gives name and interest to the building. Around this inner building there is an octagonal aisle 30 feet wide, and around this, separated only by 8 piers and 16 pillars, is another, the outer one, 13 feet in width. The columns are mostly composed of a purplish breccia kind of marble or porphyry, with gilded Corinthian capitals. The ceiling of the octagonal portion is studded with large gilded rosettes."

We have not space to do more than call attention to the measurements and description of the immense substructures on the Temple Mount. Those at the north-east corner of the Temple enclosure, constructed to raise the slope of the hill "to a general level," consist of rock galleries 319 feet in height, 247 feet in breadth, with piers of from 3 to 5 feet in thickness!

We have said sufficient to show that this volume is of no common interest. Some of Dr. Barclay's conclusions may be controverted (for example, his localization of Enon), and the size, arrangement, and style of the book may detract from its popularity. But the student of the history and topography of Jerusalem will not dispense with it, and will feel under lasting obligations to so able and indefatigable an explorer. Nor must we omit to mention that the volume is enriched with numerous engravings and lithographs (mostly original), and with three splendid chromographs.

Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Single and Married. By Timothy Titcomb, Esq. (New York, Scribner; London, Low & Co.)

THIS book may be briefly described as a "serious" Yankee Chesterfield. The author, whoever he may be, deals with manners, the conduct of life, and so forth, in a style intended to be sprightly; but he dedicates to the Rev. Henry Beecher, and something of the unction of the chapel-lecturer mingles with the clumsy social humourist. There is no great force of mind in the work, though a certain bluff liveliness makes its appearance occasionally. But it is worth looking at, because just as Chesterfield's "Letters" are so admirably illustrative of the eighteenth century one may pick up something to throw a light on the cultivation of America from the so-called Titcomb. He evidently considers himself, and is considered (as we gather from the dedication), capable of helping to form the more important classes of his native country—from the aristocrat whose wife's necklace costs a few thousand dollars to the sharp apprentice from the distant States who comes to try his luck in a goods-store. So that we shall learn something by studying, in a specimen or two, the tone and taste of the teacher himself.

Mr. Titcomb has a just horror of drunkenness, against which he cautions young men, thus:—

"But there are other bad habits besides the use of tobacco. There is the habit of using strong drink,—not the habit of getting drunk, with most young men, but the habit of taking drink occasionally in its milder forms—of playing with a small appetite that only needs sufficient playing with to make you a demon or a dolt. You think you are safe. I know you are not safe, if you drink at all; and when you get offended with the good friends who warn you of your danger, I know you are a fool. I know that the grave swallows daily, by scores, drunkards, every one of whom thought he was safe while he was forming his appetite. But this is old talk. A young man in this age who forms the habit of drinking, or puts himself in danger of forming the habit, is usually so weak that it doesn't pay to save him."

He shows some dry humour in rebuking the national taste for office-seeking:—

"If I have made my point plain to you, you can readily see that I attach very little value to the distinctions in society based on callings, and still less to those based on office. If a man be a man, let him thank his stars that he is not a justice of the peace. Of all the appetites that curse young men, the appetite for office seems to me to be the silliest and the meanest. There is nothing which fills me with greater disgust than to see a young man eager for the poor distinction which office confers. An office-seeker, for the sake of honour, is constitutionally, necessarily, mean. I have seen men begin at twenty-one as prudential committees in small school districts, and stick to office until everybody was sick of them. *Whether it rained porridge or potatoes, paving-stones or pearls, their dish was always out.* They and their families always had to be cared for."

He denounces red petticoats, giving us a hint of its effects on journalism:—

"Again, shun peculiarities of dress which attract the attention of the vulgar. Just now the red petticoat is the talk of the newspaper world. *It is the inspiring theme of many a sportive pen, and when one of these is seen upon the street, it attracts the attention of the prurient crowd.* A modest woman will shun a notoriety like this, until it ceases to be such. I should deprecate the appearance upon the street of a sister of mine with such a garment, ostentatiously displayed, as a calamity to her; and yet I do not believe I am a squeamish man."

This handful of extracts will give our readers a fair notion of the Titcombian style of advice and reproof. Yet, with all this oddity, it contains some really good stuff; and we know of old that we must not make these outsiders

the standard by which to judge of the higher American literature.

NEW NOVELS.

Adam Bede. By George Eliot. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The works of true genius seem the most natural things in the world,—so right, that one cannot imagine them different,—so exactly what is needed, that they come as matters of course like daily bread or sunshine. There is always a matter-of-fact solidity in a work of high genius; it never goes contrary to those laws of gravitation which "keep the stars of Heaven from going wrong." In fine, the more true genius there is in a man's work, of whatsoever kind it be, the less it has of startling, unequal or spasmodic; it partakes of the mysterious quietness of Nature. To write a novel does not (in these days especially) sound as though it were any great result; but when genius takes the shape of a novel, then it seems as though that form of manifestation had a truth and fascination all its own. 'Adam Bede' is a novel of the highest class. Full of quiet power, without exaggeration and without any strain after effect, it produces a deep impression on the reader, which remains long after the book is closed. It is as though he had made acquaintance with real human beings: the story is not a story, but a true account of a place and people who have really lived; indeed, some of them may even be living yet, though they will be rather old, but that everything happened as here set down we have no doubt in the world. The duty of a critic is in the present instance almost superseded by the reader. 'Adam Bede' is a book to be accepted, not criticized. The character of Adam is finely done; he is a man as well as the first hero in the story. Here is his picture:—"Look at Adam through the rest of the day as he stands on the scaffolding with the two-feet rule in his hand, whistling low while he considers how a difficulty about a joist or a window-frame is to be overcome, or as he pushes one of the younger workmen aside and takes his place in upheaving a weight of timber saying, 'Let alone, lad! thee'st got too much gristle i' thy bones yet!' or as he fixes his keen black eyes on the motions of a workman on the other side of the room, and warns him that his distances are not right. Look at this broad-shouldered man with the bare muscular arms, and the thick firm black hair tossed about like trodden meadow-grass whenever he takes off his paper cap, and with the strong baritone voice bursting every now and then into loud and solemn psalm tunes, as if seeking some outlet for superfluous strength, yet presently checking himself, apparently crossed by some thought which jars with the singing. * * Adam was not a marvellous man, not a genius, yet I will not pretend that his was an ordinary character among workmen. * * Yet such men as he are reared here and there in every generation of our peasant artisans, with an inheritance of affections nurtured by a simple family life of common need and common industry, and an inheritance of faculties trained in skilful courageous labour; they make their way upward rarely as geniuses, most commonly as painstaking honest men, with the skill and conscience to do well the tasks that lie before them. Their lives have no discernible echo beyond the neighbourhood where they dwell; but you are almost sure to find some good piece of road, some building, some application of mineral produce, some improvement in farming practice, some reform of parish abuses with which their names are associated by one or two generations after them. Their employers were the richer for them; the work of their hands has worn well, and the work of their brains has guided well the hands of other men." There is, too, the secret of the substantial worth of England, the secret of her strength; it is not the number of men and women with brilliant reputation and lyrically recognized name and fame, that makes the enduring prosperity of a nation, but it lies in the amount of worth that is unrecognized, that remains dumb and unconscious of itself, not clever, but with a certain honest stupidity that understands nothing but doing its best and doing its work without shirking any portion of it. Hetty Sorel, the heroine, is drawn with a cunning and

delicate hand; her beauty, her folly, her vanity, her heartlessness, are shaded with a subtle skill that is little less than wonderful: the very truthfulness with which she is indicated keeps the reader from hating her; the author forces the reader to look at her through something of the same medium with which she regards herself: it is a gentle extension of the self-love with which we all soften ourselves and our actions to our own conscience, and that is the great secret of charity. "To see ourselves as others see us" would be apt to make all but the very strong minded bitter and angry; but if others could only see us as we ourselves really are and intend to be, there would not be so many harsh and sarcastic observations sent out to the world like ugly photographs, the likeness of what we appear to our neighbours: a gently softened picture would be nearer the truth. The Author of 'Adam Bede' has the gift of charity in perfection, without any lack of discernment. Arthur Dorcethorne, the young squire, is not quite equal to the complex skill with which Hester is drawn, but it is a true picture. The interview between Arthur and Adam at the hermitage after the trial is wonderful for its reality and truth. All the characters in the book are individuals. Mrs. Poysus with her sharp incisive sayings is a jewel: she deserves to call Sancho Panza cousin for her smiles and comparisons. She never opens her mouth without dropping pearls and diamonds, which would endow a dozen diners-out with good things for a twelvemonth; describing Mr. Craik, the Scotch gardener, she says, "For my part, I think he is wellly like a cock as thinks the sun's rose o' purpose to hear him crow." Lisbeth Bede, Adam's poor old mother, is excellent, with her affection and querulousness. The whimsical way in which she mixes up things without connexion, except their chance association in her own thoughts, is pathetic in its unreasonableness; her disparagement of the daughter-in-law she anticipates, her motherly jealousy and matronly dignity are touching; and no reader can withhold his sympathy from the distressing vision of having "to look on belike while she uses the blue-edged platters an' breaks 'em mayhap, tho' there's n'er bin one broke; my old man and me bought 'em at the fair twenty year come next Whisuntide." Dinah Morris, the fair young preacher, half Methodist, half Quaker, is charming, and her sermon and prayers have real genius in them. We do not give our readers any outline of the story, because we will not dull the edge of the interest with which they will read it for themselves. The story is as good as the characters are well drawn. One or two incidents are too melo-dramatic and traditional, as, for instance, the arrival of Arthur Dorcethorne with the reprieve at the latest moment, and the whole scene of proceeding to execution, gives the reader a shock that is decidedly painful; the brutal facts are not softened to fit them for their place in a work of Art, nor are they handled with the skill which the author shows in all the rest of the work; nevertheless, it is very seldom we are called on to deal with a book in which there is so little to qualify our praise.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

On the Probable Fall in the Value of Gold. By Michel Chevalier. Translated from the French. With Preface by Richard Cobden, Esq. (Manchester, Ireland & Co.)—No treatise which has yet appeared upon the important and interesting question of the effect of the new gold, and the great efflux of silver to the East can be compared, for completeness and grasp of the subject, with this work from the pen of M. Chevalier. France has a peculiar interest in this question; for since the Gold Discoveries an extraordinary revolution has been rapidly taking place in her vast monetary system. Five-franc silver pieces, once her national coinage, have since then been vanishing, spirited away to the East by the magical operations of the money-changers at such a rate that it is now evident that her whole silver coinage, reckoned by most authorities at upwards of a hundred millions sterling, must ere long have disappeared; its place being taken by gold pieces, large and small. The cause of this, to persons acquainted with the history of our English

coinage, must be simple enough. It is the inevitable result of a double standard, when one of the two metals suddenly falls in value. The export of French silver coin began immediately after the great arrivals of gold, and according to established principles of monetary science was a necessary consequence of those arrivals. We regret, therefore, that M. Chevalier should have complicated the question by allowing any weight to the alleged additional cause in a supposed sudden demand for silver in India and China. M. Chevalier is too well versed in these subjects to require to be reminded that the precious metals leave a country not only when they are in greater demand abroad, but also when they are in less demand at home. We have seen no reason alleged,—certainly no adequate reason, for the sudden and enormous increase in the Oriental demand for silver which M. Chevalier's argument here supposes: but for the lessened demand at home we have a sufficient cause in the rapid and incessant substitution of gold for silver in France,—a cause which can alone explain effects so extensive and so surprising. In the last seven years France has coined gold to upwards of one hundred millions sterling, and has sent away her silver to the amount of sixty millions. Such gigantic operations afford a sufficient proof of the disturbance which is taking place in the relative value of the two metals—a disturbance which threatens seriously to affect the interests of fundholders, and all other parties to long contracts. M. Chevalier's conclusions are in favour of the immediate return to a single standard of silver, but such a return, after gold has been so extensively coined, must, we think, be attended with greater inconveniences than he contemplates. The effect of such a change in France upon our system could not fail to be mischievous. If silver became again the French standard, no regulation, however ingenious, could long prevent the re-export of the now enormous bulk of French gold, great part of which must come to England as the nearest country with a gold standard. The result must be a sudden and considerable derangement in the value of English money, constantly increased by the influx of gold from Australia and California, which would now no longer find a market in France. This and other points for which we have not space, required elucidation from the translator; but we cannot say that Mr. Cobden's Preface does much to show the special bearings of M. Chevalier's facts and conclusions upon English interests.

On Treasure Trove. By G. V. Irving.—This paper was read at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, and is now printed, we believe, for circulation amongst our legislators, in consequence of Lord Talbot de Malahide having given notice of his intention to bring the subject before Parliament. It is beyond doubt that the right, or presumed right, of the Crown to all treasure trove—popularly assumed to mean a right to everything the owner of which is not known—has occasioned the concealment, and ultimately the destruction, of many works of historical interest; but we are not sure that amended legislation would put an end to the mischief. There is the presumed right of the lords of manors—owners of the soil—and, above all, the conflicting interests of fellow workmen, all of which are influential and mischievous. However, the subject is one of considerable interest; and Mr. Irving not only considers the present state of the law, but the proposed amendments.

A Popular History of the United States of America. By Mary Howitt. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—This is a compilation, extending to the length of 800 and odd pages, illustrated by numerous engravings. What object the authoress had in undertaking such a work does not clearly appear. The issue of her enterprise is far from happy: the book Mrs. Howitt has compiled will not be read here, and certainly cannot be needed in America, where there are far better books, and much more information than Mrs. Howitt possesses.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated into Blank Verse. By Ichabod C. Wright. Books I.—VI. (Macmillan & Co.)—O, Ichabod! if this be Homer it is Homer with the "glory departed." Could "an earnest labourer" in classical literature not have turned his inability in a less painful direction? Might

not, for instance, Miss Isa Craig's Prize Poem have been profitably turned into *Æolic* or *Doric*? the 'Course of Time' have been rendered into pure hendecasyllabic verse? or Mr. Gladstone's Address to the Ionian Deputies made into Sapphics? The classical world would have wondered quite as much, and given Mr. Wright whatever Phil-Hellenic credit he deserved. As an example of what Mr. Wright has done in his "peculiar province" we are sorry to subjoin six lines:—

Thus Chryses prayed: Apollo heard his prayer;
And from the Olympian heights descended swift,
Angry at heart. Upon his shoulder hung
Quiver and bow; and as he moved in wrath
The arrows rattled. Dark he came, like night,
Then sat aloof, and winged a deadly shaft.

—Mr. Wright has merely inventoried Homer.

Creoles and Coolies; or, Five Years in Mauritius. By the Rev. Patrick Beaton. (Nisbet & Co.)—The object of the author—a Scotch clergyman—in writing this book is, apparently, to excite pity for those unfortunates whom trade or a stress of weather takes to the Mauritius. The island has nothing to recommend it. 'Tis a lost, disagreeable, immoral place. "The soil is not favourable to the growth of truthfulness of character." So Mr. Beaton, after an experience of five years, avers, and for the better government of the Mauritius recommends the establishment of a military despotism and missionaries.

The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism. By Abel Stevens, LL.D. Vol. I. (New York, Carlton & Porter; London, Heylin.)—This history is written in a liberal and comprehensive spirit, and is by far the best history of Methodism yet published. The author, indeed, has had the advantage of following Southey and Taylor, but his work contains much interesting matter found in neither author, illustrative of Wesley and Whitfield. Dr. Stevens trusts that "his pages will teach a lesson of Christian charity and Catholicity to all good men who may read them," an opinion which is justified by the impartial accuracy of his book. He neither dissembles nor obtrudes his own feelings, and does justice to the earnestness which characterized the two Methodist leaders. The value of the work is enhanced by a portrait of Wesley. It is copied from an old engraving, at present in New York, which represents Wesley, as we imagine him, not merely the bland, but far oftener the strong. Altogether, this book deserves the circulation it has already reached in the United States.

Bread upon the Waters; or, Old Testament Stories for Children. With Questions, Practical Instruction, and an Appropriate Hymn to each Lesson. By the Author of 'Scriptural Instruction for the Least and Lowest.' (Halifax, Milner & Sowerby.)—We cannot better describe the object of these Scriptural stories than in the author's own words. "It is intended," he says, "these stories should be read with constant reference to the Map, so that the various incidents of Scripture History related may become associated in the child's mind with the places in which the events occurred. A few easy questions and a simple Hymn have been added to each chapter, with a view of rendering the lesson more varied and interesting to the little pupil." The volume contains upwards of 250 pages of clear, small type, and is divided into short chapters descriptive of Mount Ararat, the Dead Sea, Egypt, Mount Horeb, the Red Sea, Mount Sinai, the Arabian Deserts, Mount Hor, Mount Pisgah, the River Jordan, the City of Palm Trees, the Land of Canaan and Shiloh. There is also a second volume, which is the continuation and conclusion of the Old Testament Stories. It is entitled *Honey out of the Rock*, and contains stories on Moab and Midian, Ammon, the Land of the Philistines, Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, the Brook Cherith and Mount Carmel, Scene on Mount Horeb, Scenes at Jordan and Jericho, the Land of Syria, Danger from Assyria, a Covenant made in Judah, the City of Babylon, and Scenes in Judah. The volumes are carefully written, and if there be a fault it is that the subjects are treated somewhat too briefly. We would also suggest that such works should be accompanied by appropriate maps for the convenience and reference of the nursery students.

Notes on Ecclesiastical Remains at Runston, Sudbrook, Dinkham and Llan-bedr. By O. Morgan and T. Wakeman. (Newport, Mullock.)—This collection of historical facts is another instance of the value conferred by local undertakings. The pamphlet composed of distinct papers on each church or locality is issued by the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, embellished with clever lithographic plates by Mr. Lee, their Secretary. *Brochures* of this sort are valuable for compilers of handbooks and county histories.

Who invented the Locomotive Engine? With a Review of 'Smiles's Life of Stephenson.' By O. D. Hedley. (Ward & Lock.)—We can do nothing with this controversy, except advertise it. Priority discussions require very intimate knowledge of technical details, and very clear attention. We would give it, if we thought our readers would give it too; but we know that none except those professionally interested would do so. Mr. O. D. Hedley affirms that Mr. William Hedley ran a locomotive engine, drawing coals at four and five miles an hour, on the Wylam railway, before George Stephenson did any such thing. He affirmed that this locomotive had smooth wheels, and that W. Hedley therefore established the sufficiency of the ordinary friction. His assertions are made with sufficient definiteness to demand attention and reply; and, if W. Hedley has been unfairly used by the admirers of G. Stephenson, we think Mr. O. D. Hedley is in the way to right him. One thing strikes us as remarkable, if Mr. Hedley be correct. The biographer of Stephenson makes Stephenson say that he constructed his first locomotive with Lord Ravensworth's money and called it "My Lord." Now Sir T. Liddell was not raised to the peerage till seven or eight years after the time of which Stephenson must have been speaking. The biographer must answer this. If, which is possible, the engine were so called from its own aristocratic character, and not from Sir T. Liddell's, the thing must be explained.

Two volumes of *Sabbath Evening Readings on the Old and New Testament* (Arthur Hall & Co.) have been added to the library of Dr. Cumming's productions. They comprise studies of the Books of Samuel, the Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians.—*The Gospel of St. John*, by the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A. (Longman & Co.), is the title of a work, in which that portion of Scripture has been arranged in parts and sections, with headings, summaries, and marginal notes.—The Rev. John Lockhart Ross, M.A., in *Traces of Primitive Truth* (Hope), supplies a learned manual for the use of missionaries in India and elsewhere.—Further commentaries on the Bible are contained in *Lectures on some of the Scripture Parables*, by a Country Pastor (J. W. Parker & Son).—*The Pentateuch its Own Witness*, by the Rev. William Ayerst, M.A. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.), an essay which obtained the Norrisian prize for the year 1853.—*Sermons on New Testament Characters* (J. H. & J. Parker).—*Sermons on the Daily Services*, by the Rev. E. N. Dumbleton, B.A. (J. H. & J. Parker).—*The Judgment of Thomas de Vio, Cardinal Cajetan, against the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, has been translated, with an historical discourse, by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, M.A. (Canterbury, Asheden).—*The Origin of Christian Tenets: The Jews of Alexandria* (John Chapman), is the title of an anonymous essay,—and Dr. Paley's *Works*, of a lecture, by Dr. Whately (J. W. Parker & Son).—A volume, of a somewhat original description, by "Therapeutes," is *The Healing Art, the Right Hand of the Church; or, Practical Medicine an Essential Element in the Christian System* (Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox).—With this we may rank *The Jail and the Future Life*, by Thomas Cromwell, Ph.D. (Whitfield).—*The Pastor wholly given to his Flock*, by the Bishop of Lincoln (Skeffington), is an address to candidates for Holy Orders.—*The Fixed and the Voluntary Principles* (Ward) form the subject of an argument, developed in eight letters, addressed by Mr. Edward Miall to the Earl of Shaftesbury.—*The People in the Cathedral* (Bell & Daldy) is a letter to Dean Milman from Mr. Josiah Pittman, Chapel Master and Organist of Lincoln's Inn.—Dr. Thomas Drew has compiled a laborious *Catalogue of Protestant Anni-*

versaries (Dublin, Curry & Co.).—Bearing on a recent discussion in the Scottish Church, the Rev. Alexander Turner, Minister of Port of Monteith, has written *The Scottish Secession of 1843* (Paton & Ritchie), an ample volume of narrative and controversy.

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HISTORICAL INQUIRIES AT DOCTORS' COMMONS.
To the Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

Sir,—The undersigned Historical Writers and persons interested in various branches of Historical or Literary research, beg leave most respectfully to submit to your consideration the following statement of the manner in which certain regulations of the Record Office for Wills affect the labours of persons engaged in literature. Besides the original Wills deposited in the Record Office in Doctors' Commons, there is preserved in the same repository a series of Register Books, containing copies of Wills entered chronologically from A.D. 1389 to the present time. These Register or Entry Books fall practically into two divisions or classes. The later Books are daily consulted by relatives of testators, claimants, and solicitors, and yield a

considerable revenue in fees paid for searches, inspections, and copies. The more ancient Books are very rarely consulted by claimants or solicitors, and yield no revenue that is worthy of the slightest consideration.

With respect to the Original Wills, of whatever date, and the Entry Books of modern Wills, which may be defined to mean Wills proved since the Accession of the House of Hanover, the undersigned beg to express clearly that this application is not designed to have any reference to them, nor to any persons engaged in searches for legal purposes, or for any purposes save those of a literary character. The undersigned confine their remarks and this application exclusively to the Books of Entries of those more ancient Wills which in all but some very peculiar cases of Peerage claims have long ceased to be useful for legal purposes.

These Books of Entries of Ancient Wills are of the very highest importance to Historical Inquirers. They abound with illustrations of manners and customs; they exhibit in the most authentic manner the state of religion and the condition of the various classes of the people; they illustrate the history of law and civilization; they are invaluable to the general historian, the philologist, the genealogist, the biographer, the topographer—to historical writers of every class. They constitute the most important depository in existence of exact information relating to events and persons during the long period to which they relate.

But this most important information is all but unavailable in consequence of the regulations of the office in which these Entry Books are kept. All the books, both of ancient and modern wills, are kept together, and can be consulted only in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions and the same payments. No distinction is made between the fees to be paid by a literary searcher who wishes to make a few notes from wills, perhaps three or four hundred years old, in order to rectify a fact, a name, a date, or to establish the proper place of a descent in a pedigree, or the exact meaning of a doubtful word, and the fees to be paid by a person who wants a copy of a will proved yesterday, as evidence of a right perhaps to be enforced in a court of justice. No extract is allowed to be made, not even of a word or a date, except the names of the testator and the executors, and the date of the will and probate. Printed statements in historical books, which refer to wills, may not be compared with the wills as entered. Even ancient copies of wills handed down for generations in the families of the testators may not be collated with the registered wills, without paying the customary office fees for making new and entire copies.

No such restrictions exclude literary inquirers elsewhere. The manuscripts in the British Museum are freely open to all inquirers. The Indexes, Calendars, and all the contents of the Public Records, are open to literary searchers, under regulations which give almost unlimited freedom. Free access is given to all the collections in the State Paper Office, down to the year 1688. The Record Office of Wills has long been the only public office in the kingdom which is practically shut against literary inquirers by prohibitory fees.

The results are obvious: the more ancient Entry Books, not being accessible to those by whom alone they would be understood, lie in the repository almost without use. Upon literature the effects are most prejudicial. Statements of facts, which should undergo a process of sifting and authentication before they take their place in works of history, are left unauthenticated, uncertain, and incomplete: literary men and literary Societies are thwarted and discouraged in their researches; and all inquirers, who have ever visited the office for literary purposes, regard its condition, so far as it affects their own particular pursuits, as a grievance, prejudicial to literature, and not creditable to the country.

The undersigned most respectfully submit these circumstances to your consideration in the strong hope that the time has at length arrived when such changes may be made in the regulations of the Record Office for Wills as may assimilate its practice, so far as regards the Entry Books of Wills

proved before the Accession of the House of Hanover, to that of the Public Record Office.

And the undersigned have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servants,

J. Y. Akerman.
Arthur Ashpitel.
W. H. Blaauw.
S. S. Brewer.
Jno. Bruce.
Charles Buxton.
Thomas Carlyle.
F. A. Carrington.
John Payne Collier.
Wm. Durrant Cooper.
Bolton Corney.
Peter Cunningham.
Charles Dickens.
C. W. Dilke.
Hepworth Dixon.
John Doran.
Alex. Dyce.
Whitwell Elwin.
F. W. Fairholt.
John Forster.
Edward Foss.
Augustus W. Franks,
Dir. Soc. Ant.
Richard Frankum.
J. A. Froude.
M. A. Everett Green.
Spencer Hall.
J. O. Halliwell.
Hans C. Hamilton.
T. Duffus Hardy.
Edw. Hawkins.
James Heywood.
D. Jardine.
Jermyn.
Lambert B. Larking.

Charles Lechmere.
Robt. Lemon.
G. C. Lewis.
C. E. Long.
Macaulay.
John Maclean.
F. Madden.
Talbot de Malahide.
David Masson.
W. Monsell.
John Bowyer Nichols.
John Gough Nichols.
Frederic Ouvry, Treas.
Soc. of Antiquaries.
T. J. Pettigrew.
Henry Reeve.
W. Noel Sainsbury.
Wm. Salt.
J. Langton Sanford.
Henry Shaw.
Wm. Smith.
W. H. Smyth.
Jas. Spedding.
Stanhope, Pres. Soc. of Antiquaries.
Agnes Strickland.
William J. Thoms.
W. Tite.
Wm. Twopenny.
Wm. S. W. Vaux.
Harry Verney.
Weston S. Walford.
Albert Way.
Thomas Wright.

The subject thus brought before the Judge of the Court of Probate constitutes an old literary grievance. The attention of Sir Cresswell Cresswell's predecessors was frequently directed to it, not only by allusions in many published works, but by a direct personal appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The thralldom of office and officials, and the deadening influence of an old illiberal system, were strong enough to prevent the Archbishop from affording a redress, which no one can doubt that personally he must have desired to extend to Literature and literary men. The blindness of the old officials at Doctors' Commons, who in this matter were permitted to be the guides of the Archbishop, was actually so great, that it was impossible to persuade them that to throw open their old calendars to literary inquirers (two separate offers were made to print them if permission were given to make a transcript), although it might have deprived them of a few shillings for searches, would infallibly have brought into their pockets many pounds for copies.

But all these things are now happily at an end. Sir C. Cresswell will not, we are sure, hesitate a moment as to whether the solicited permission ought to be given or not. The reason of the thing, and the practice with respect to all our other Public Records, established, to his honour be it borne in mind, by Sir John Romilly, the present Master of the Rolls, must for ever determine the question of the propriety of allowing all ancient public documents to be applied by literature to the only use of which they are susceptible. But there may be some doubt in the mind of Sir C. Cresswell as to the best way of affording the desired relief. The Registry at Doctors' Commons is a confined and narrow building, where considerable business is carried on,—business relating to searches for wills, inspection of wills, registering wills, and furnishing copies of wills for legal purposes. The officers of the Registry, immersed in the practical business connected with recent wills, know little or nothing about their old wills. Few, if any of them, can read the hand or can understand the language in which many of them are written. Stories are current of the absurd blunders which these otherwise highly respectable gentlemen commit in dealing with the old documents in their custody—stories which, if only half true, prove the

folly of throwing duties in connexion with things which belong to the mystery of the antiquary and the historian upon persons whose business in life lies wholly among the active realities of the present day. Such a union is that of the living and the dead. It ought not to be attempted. It cannot be maintained.

What then should be done? The law has already determined the matter in the instance of the Records of our other Courts. When their use for legal purposes is at an end they are turned over to an eminent functionary, whose duty it is to receive and care for them, and who is provided with a staff of competent officers, an *École des Chartes*, gentlemen educated and well skilled in these very matters, and accustomed to regard these ancient documents in their literary as well as in their legal aspects. Is there any reason why the Records of the Court of Probate should be treated differently from those of the Court of Chancery or of the Queen's Bench? We know of none.

Such a solution of the difficulty would avoid a multitude of other difficulties, and would render the practice in this matter of all our Courts consistent, if not uniform. If this course be not adopted, there must sooner or later be a record branch of the Court in Doctors' Commons. These old wills must be cared for and calendared, and persons must be appointed to attend to these duties—duties which we have already a national staff of officers to perform for all our Courts, in a place specifically set apart for the purpose.

It is possible that there may be some legal difficulty in the way. There is always a lion in the path to everything simple and right. The adoption of such a course may not have been provided for in the Act of Parliament which established the Court of Probate. "Pity 'tis" if it be so, but that is an oversight which might soon be rectified, and the present is the time for the purpose, not only because Parliament is sitting, but because if the subject be neglected for a few years, new interests will grow up in connexion with these old documents, which will oppose fresh barriers and may be difficult to arrange.

We are told that the Registry of Doctors' Commons is overburthened with its ever-increasing stores of modern wills: would not the removal of the ancient portion of their contents, old, bulky and little-consulted volumes, afford at least a temporary relief.

Formerly there was a difficulty about fees. Several of the authorities at Doctors' Commons had separate interests in the trifle which these old wills produced, and it was a thing never to be dreamed of that they could all be brought into a concurrence in favour of something new. But now the fees go to the nation, and what do they amount to from the ancient wills? A few pounds *per annum* wrung out of the shallow purses of our literary Societies, or in some special cases from our topographers.

In connexion with this subject the Registry at Doctors' Commons has had unenviable notoriety as being the only office in the kingdom where Literature was unrecognized and disregarded, where regulations aimed at totally different matters were stringently enforced against Literature, even to results which were absurd in the highest degree, and some of which are alluded to in the Letter to Sir C. Cresswell. We know of a case which occurred only a few days ago where a literary person was stopped in endeavouring to compare a few names in the will of Anne of Cleves as entered on the Register, with the same names as printed in a copy of the will published in the *Excerpta Historica*, although he had paid the customary fee for the inspection of the Register and the will itself if it had been there. Consultants, who desire to recollect a few words of these documents, are obliged to read them over and over again, and then rush out of the office and make their hurried notes in the court-yard! Will these absurdities, and other things which it is painful and humiliating to dwell upon, be maintained under the new régime? Impossible. We shall look forward to Sir C. Cresswell's answer with interest and hope.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE COMPOSITION OF WATER.

Mr. Bennett, of the British Museum, has addressed a letter to Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., which contains indisputable evidence in favour of Cavendish's claim to the discovery of the composition of water. The evidence was discovered by the late Robert Brown, Esq., and is not derived from any unpublished document, but forms part of a section of De Luc's *'Idées sur la Météorologie,'* which, although specially entitled *"Anecdotes relatives à la découverte de l'Eau sous la forme d'Air,"* appears entirely to have escaped the notice of those who have advocated Cavendish's claims. It is the more conclusive as coming from De Luc, the *"ami zélé,"* as he justly terms himself, of Watt, and who, in relation to this question, believed himself *"à portée d'en connaître toutes les circonstances."*

The testimony of De Luc is as follows:—"Vers la fin de l'année 1782, j'allai à Birmingham, où le Dr. Priestley s'étoit établi depuis quelques années. Il me communiqua, comme M. Cavendish, d'après une remarque de M. Warltire, qui avoit toujours trouvé de l'eau dans les vases où il avoit brûlé un mélange de l'air inflammable et d'air atmosphérique, s'étoit appliqué à découvrir la source de cette eau, et qu'il avoit trouvé qu'un mélange d'air inflammable et d'air déphlogistique en proportion convenable, étant allumé par l'étincelle électrique, se convertissoit tout entier en eau.—Je fus frappé au plus haut degré de cette découverte."—*Idées sur la Météorologie*, Tome 2, 1787, pp. 206-7.

The italics and inverted commas are De Luc's own.

In this communication, made by Cavendish to Priestley, the theory of the composition of water is clearly indicated. The two gases—known to have been hydrogen and oxygen—were mixed together in due proportion, and by means of the electric spark were entirely converted into water. Referring to one of Cavendish's experiments, as recorded in his Journal, Lord Jeffrey, the most candid and judicious of Watt's advocates, has said "If he (Cavendish) had even stated in the detail of it that the airs were converted, or changed, or turned into water it would probably have been enough to have secured to him the credit of this discovery as well as to have given the scientific world the benefit of it in the event of his death before he could prevail on his modesty to claim it in public."—*Edinburgh Review*, Vol. 87, p. 125.

The evidence which this distinguished critic and judge regarded as sufficient to establish Cavendish's claim is now afforded, not by a note in his private Journal, but by the testimony of the zealous friend of Watt, who states that it was communicated to Priestley towards the end of 1782, that is to say, several months before Watt drew his own conclusions from Priestley's bungling repetition of Cavendish's experiments. It was, moreover, published to the world and suffered to remain uncontradicted while all the parties were alive and in frequent intercourse with the author and with each other.

Mr. Bennett has felt it to be his duty as executor to the late Mr. Brown to communicate the foregoing particulars to the President of the Royal Society, by whom they have been laid before the Society.

It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding all the researches made on many occasions during the past half-century on the claim to the Discovery of the Composition of Water, and even within the past year by eminent savants, the evidence published by De Luc, in 1787, remained undiscovered, with an exception, that being, as above mentioned, the late Robert Brown, Esq., and this is the more remarkable when we remember that De Luc's chapter, already referred to, is especially devoted to anecdotes on the subject in question.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Sir B. Brodie, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for two *Soirées*, at Burlington House, on the 9th of April and the 14th of May.

Some new facts about Ben Jonson have been discovered. Ben's journey to Scotland in 1618 is an event well known. Its incidents are described

by Taylor the Water Poet, and by Drummond of Hawthornden in his *'Notes of Conversations.'* The writer of *'The Alchemist'* trudged on foot; and in spite of Taylor's assertion that he found him a guest at great men's feasts, and received from him civil words and a guinea at parting, it has been doubted whether Jonson was well received in Auld Reekie. Notes now turned up by Mr. D. Laing prove the accuracy of the Water Poet, and establish on a sure foundation the very hospitable character of Ben's reception in Edinburgh. They occur in the City Treasurer's accounts, and relate to a banquet given by the Magistrates of Edinburgh to the English dramatist, and to the circumstance of his admission as a Burgess. On 25th of September 1618 the Dean of Guild is ordered "to mak Benjamin Jonson, Inglisman, burges and gildbrother in commun formd." On 26th October 1618 the Treasurer is ordered to pay to James Ainslie, "late Baillie, twa hundreth twentie and pund sex shillingis four pennys, debursit be him upone the dener maid to Benjamin Jonstone, conforme to the Act maid thairanent," and in the ensuing November the Treasurer enters the above sum for "ane banquet made to Benjamin Jonstone." From the Dean of Guild's account, it appears that Jonson's Burgess ticket was ornamented with unusual care; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is charged for "wryting and gilding of Benjamin Jonstone's Burgess ticket, being thyrse written." Considering that Ben had waged poetical war against the Scots, this is creditable to Scotch magnanimity. London had clapped him in jail, with his friends and fellow offenders, Chapman and Marston; Edinburgh feasted him like a king, and gave him the freedom of the city.

Some time since we inserted a paragraph, extracted from a German newspaper, stating that the King of Bavaria had set apart the sum of 7,000 florins, for the purpose of aiding in the production of an edition of Shakspeare, which should contain nothing but the original text, the earliest edition of each play to be printed with the text of a later edition on opposite pages. As a specimen of the mode in which the work would be accomplished, Prof. Tycho Mommsen, of Oldenburg, prepared and published an impression of *'Romeo and Juliet,'* including the texts of the two earliest quartos in 1597 and 1599; but we are now sorry to learn, on the authority of recent letters from Leipzig, that the laudable design has been abandoned, on the ground that the money annually devoted in Bavaria to literary purposes has been wholly absorbed by undertakings of a different class. We understand also that there is little or no chance, from other causes, that the scheme will be revived. Prof. Mommsen's impression of *'Romeo and Juliet,'* some copies of which have reached this country, is one of the most elaborate pieces of collation and verbal criticism ever completed, even in Germany.

A note of preparation sounds through Aberdeen, and the granite city seems resolved that the members of the British Association shall receive a welcome worthy of its ancient renown. The best spirit pervades society. The heads of colleges and the Town Council seem disposed to work together. Large plans for gaining a more exact scientific estimate of the north of Scotland are under debate. We have already spoken of the proposed gallery of portraits. We hear now, that Scottish Natural History will receive an especial attention, and the whole district from the Frith of Forth to the Shetland Isles is being explored by local students for its proper illustrations. This is going to work in the true way; as the district contributions give to the meeting of the year its primary character.

A friend, who enjoyed the intimacy of Prescott, the historian, informs us that there is a slight error in the story of the two swords as commonly told. They were not both worn by ancestors of the historian. One of them is the sword of Prescott the brave—grandfather of the historian,—the other of Capt. Lizeen, grandfather of Mrs. Prescott. Capt. Lizeen commanded the Falcon, English ship-of-war, at the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

M. Foster Kirk, the secretary and reader of Mr. Prescott, is announced in the American papers as about to complete the historian's last work. No doubt this gentleman's command over material must

be great,—no doubt, further, he must be penetrated with the views and opinions of his "principal." But the moral is that publications in part of great undertakings, which require the life and energy of a great scholar to carry them through, are premature and audacious. The historian may live to end his work—to develop his tale to the close:—but why commit himself before he has ended? His work, after preparation, may be produced quietly and at intervals. If he die ere it be exhibited, the *Torso* may speak for itself, as a *Torso*. Broken publication is, at all events, an open question—as any one who buys German books may—*must*—find to his permanent vexation.

Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, in answer to the question of last week, writes:—"I have simply, but emphatically, to state that I have been in Japan. The circumstance of my having returned to London, within a comparatively short period after visiting that country, may have afforded a sort of foundation for your anonymous Correspondent to build upon."

A letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick gives some further details on the literary memorials of the Union, which will interest our readers. He writes:—

Kilmasend Manor, Dublin.

I observe in the *Athenæum* [ante, p. 224] an interesting letter from the Knight of Kerry, in which he denies that his father's papers on the subject of the Legislative Union have been destroyed. The Knight adds, "I should be glad to have the opportunity of showing that my father was no convert to the question of the Union; but that before the 'most secret and confidential' breathings of the intentions of Government reached him in 1798, he had been considering the matter, and made up his mind as to the expediency of a measure," &c. As the Knight seems to think, in the course of further observations, that his late esteemed father had no cause to regret the efficient support which he gave to the Union, it may prove interesting to the students of recent Irish history to transcribe from the file of the *Dublin Evening Post* for 1818 a portion of the late Knight's speech at the Kerry election in that year, which discloses a startling instance of the political duplicity so unscrupulously practised by the Government in 1799, as well as the honest modification of opinion which the Knight, nineteen years after, was induced to entertain. The present Knight could not possibly have any personal recollection of this speech, and he may be curious to see it:—"The Knight of Kerry thanked his friend Mr. O'Connell for giving him an opportunity of explaining his conduct on the Union question. He bitterly regretted it; and his only consolation was that he had acted from honest motives, however mistaken. The mistake was occasioned by the grossest and most unexpected violation of good faith. He had been induced to vote for the Union by the solemn pledge of the British Cabinet to attend to the rights and happiness of the Irish people. Lord Cornwallis had shown him a distinct promise, written and signed by Mr. Pitt, in which it was expressly and unconditionally stated that the Union should be followed by a total and unqualified Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, and by an entire, and radical alteration of the tithe system, by substituting a different provision for the Established Clergy!" The *Athenæum*, in reviewing the 'Cornwallis Correspondence,' noticed as a singular and significant circumstance, that nearly all the parties who had been instrumental in carrying the Union had destroyed their papers; and the Duke of Portland, Lord Clare, Messrs. Wickham, Taylor, Marsden, King, Sir E. Littlehales and the Knight of Kerry were instanced. As a set-off to the present Knight's perfectly satisfactory denial of his father's share in burning papers illustrative of the Union, it may interest you to know that the three Letter-Books for 1798, 1799 and 1800, containing copies of the Correspondence of the Viceroy and Chief Secretaries, which had been preserved in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle, with many similar volumes prior and subsequent to the Union, were burnt by order of the Government some years ago. This fact is known to a few only; the present accomplished Earl of St. Germain is amongst the few; and his Lordship will not, I am sure, deny it.

The *Athenæum* correctly mentioned that "the Right Hon. Sir John Blaguiré had exerted himself throughout the whole contest of the Union question, both in and out of Parliament, with great zeal." De Blaguiré was made a Peer for his services. A few years ago, one of his descendants found a trunk of old dusty papers calculated to throw great light on the History of the Union. The gentleman in question offered the entire trunk-full to the Government for 100*l.*; his proposal was eagerly accepted; and I have heard him ridiculed by his friends for being so silly as not to have stipulated for a couple of thousand pounds, which would have been acceded to, they allege, with equal alacrity. You might also have alluded to Lord Clonmel's recorded anxiety to destroy his papers before he died. His nephew, Dean Scott, who assisted in the conflagration, assured Mr. Gratian that one letter in particular completely revealed the Governmental Scheme to foster the Rebellion of '98 in order to carry the Union. It was Lord Clonmel who said, shortly before his death, to the late Lord Concurry, "My dear Val, I have been a fortunate man through life. I am a Chief Justice, and an Earl; but were I to begin life again I would rather be a chimney-sweeper than connected with the Irish Government." I have, &c.,

WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK.

The Literary Society at Stuttgart has sent to its members two new valuable publications. They are: 'Der Trojanische Krieg,' by Konrad von Würzburg, the comprehensive work of mediæval German poetry (49,860 lines) which, up to this time, had never been completely printed, and the remarkable poem of the Lower Rhine, 'Karl Meinet,' likewise printed here for the first time. This poem, the only complete manuscript of which is kept at the Grand-Ducal Library, at Darmstadt, contains the biography of Charlemagne from his childhood to his funeral, and has been named with its present name by Jacob Grimm, as the manuscript is without a title. The author's name is unknown; the date of its composition, also, is uncertain, Jacob Grimm and Benke claiming it for the commencement of the fourteenth century, while Lachmann maintains that it is, at least, a century older. One of the next labours of the Stuttgart Society will be a new edition of the works of Johannes Fischart, the German Rabelais.

The sale of the Hertz Collection, extending over sixteen days, has come to a successful termination, under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, and has produced the sum of 10,011*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* One of the great features consisted of antique engraved gems in cameo and intaglio. The following are among the more important of their respective classes:—Portrait of Jupiter Serapis, with three Greek letters upon it, 25*l.* 10*s.*,—head of Vulcan, with the name of the artist, 13*l.*,—a winged Eros, a gem of fine quality, 21*l.*,—head of Medusa, full of spirit, 18*l.*,—head of Julia, of fine workmanship, 21*l.*,—portrait of Livia, in the character of Ceres, 40*l.*,—head of Livia, of splendid execution, 175*l.*,—Apollo, clothed with the chlamys, of the best period of Art, 90*l.*,—Jupiter, attended by Thetis, a noble work, 126*l.*,—full-front head of an Egyptian king, a very fine work, by a Greek artist, 40*l.* 10*s.*,—a Helmet, with flowing plume upon the head part—Bellerophon on a Pegasus, and a Chimera upon the visor—a perfect specimen of glyptic of the highest finish, 89*l.* There were also some beautiful specimens of the Cinque-Cento and later periods, which brought high prices. Among the antique bronzes and other statuettes, the following may be cited:—A statue of young Mars, covered with beautiful patina, 59*l.*,—statue of Venus, of fine conception and execution, found near Mogile, in Asia Minor, 125*l.*,—silver statuette of Venus, 26*l.*,—a female Votive head and hands beautifully patinated, 100*l.*,—bust of Tiberius, a grand and spirited work, 51*l.*,—a metal mirror, found in a grave at Chivesi, with inscriptions upon it, but much broken, 34*l.* The collection also comprised some interesting specimens of Fictile vases: among these may be named the Homeric Vase, the subject Achilles dragging the body of Hector, with the names of the heroes and other inscriptions in Greek, 87*l.* It was found at Vulci,—an Oenochoi, with Greek

inscription, from the same locality, 21*l.* 10*s.*,—a stamnos of fine quality and colour, 36*l.*,—another of extreme beauty of form, 26*l.*,—a Hydria, a magnificent specimen, 43*l.*,—four remarkable round vases from Cumæ, 198*l.*,—amphora, subject, the birth of Minerva, 20*l.* 10*s.* There were also three remarkable specimens of Mexican antiquities, viz., a mask of wood inlaid in mosaic with turquoise, 32*l.*,—a very singular sacrificial knife, the handle of grotesque form curiously embellished, 41*l.*, and a human skull inlaid with turquoise, 40*l.*

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is OPEN every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Egyptian Hall, every day from 11 to 5, without any extra charge, 2*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—IMPORTANT NOVELTIES.—The Lessee begs to announce that in consequence of the unqualified success, and highly creditable display, of the last season, he witnesses the DIAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS of the BOONE CHILDREN, they will appear every Evening this week at Eight o'clock, to all the other Entertainments, including the Glee, Madrigal, and Part-Song Union, Mr. Foster's Character Monologue, with new Sketches, Mr. Taylor's Nonsense, and Middle Prudence, the Clairvoyance, &c. &c. Morning, 12 to 2; Evening, 7 to 10.—Admission, 1*s.*; Children under Ten, and Schools, 6*d.*

BARNUM.—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, February 25, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, and March 12. The continued application for Tickets to Mr. Barnum's Entertainment on "MORSEY MAKING and HUMBUG," compels the announcement of the following alterations.—Open at Seven, commencing at Eight, a Quarter to Ten.—Stalls, 3*s.*; Balcony, 2*s.*; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1*s.* Places secured without extra charge, at Chapman, Mitchell, Cramer & Beale's, Julien's, Keith's, 45, Chancery, and the Hall.

MR. BARNUM will give his ENTERTAINMENT at Shrewsbury, February 28th; Northampton, March 1st; Leamington, 2nd; Rugby, 3rd; Bristol, 4th; Salisbury, 7th; Southampton, 9th; Portsea, 10th; Hastings, 10th; Brighton, 11th; London, 11th; Leeds, 21st.

"If instruction and amusement are the objects of a lecturer, unquestionably Mr. Barnum has attained the highest rank in his profession, and the success of the undertaking has been, as the Scotch Dominie exclaims, 'Prodigious,' despite certain tomahawk critics, who care little for the justice of their remarks so long as they can indulge in a running fire of ridicule, a salvo of sarcasm, or a broadside of invective. The American citizen commands not alone the attention of the British public, but draws down shouts of laughter and peals of applause at the unsophisticated eloquence and humour which is happily blended with solid sense, acute judgment, and unanswerable reasoning. Whether we look upon him as the exhibitor of Tom Thumb and the Mermaid, the spirited Manager of the American Museum at New York, the enterprising supporter of all social reforms, in the land of stars and stripes, we find him a worthy man and an enlightened citizen. The lecture above notices abounds with rare anecdotes, apt illustrations, good sense, and worldly wisdom of a thoroughly straightforward character. It exposes humbug; it teaches the listener to avoid being misled; and every one who attends it will come away with the strongest feeling that Mr. Barnum is no more of a humbug than the chairman of a temperance meeting is a drunkard after he has exposed the fearful consequences of inebriety."—*Review*, or, *Country Gentleman's* Magazine, Feb. 19.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Entirely New and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of GAY'S 'BEGGAR'S OPERA.' The Vocal Gems will be sung by Miss Roden, Mr. Kennor Horne, and Mr. Thorpe. Every Evening except Wednesday at Eight; Wednesday at Three o'clock.—IMPORTANT NOVELTY: the ITALIAN SALAMANDER, Signor BUONO CORE, WALKING IN THE MIDST OF FLAMES.—GEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF DON QUIXOTE'S ADVENTURES.—CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, the ATLANTIS CHANDELIER, MOULDS PHOTOGENIC LIGHT, MUSIC, &c.—MADRIGALS, &c., by the ST. GEORGE'S Glee Club. Managing Director—R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily (for Gentlemen only).—Lectures at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission, 1*s.* Dr. Kahn's 'Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c.' sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of twelve stamps.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 17.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Ripon were admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read:—"On the Influence of White Light, of the different Coloured Rays, and of Darkness on the Development, Growth, and Nutrition of Animals," by Dr. Dobell.—"On the Intensification of Sound through Solid Bodies, by the interposition of Water between them and the distal extremity of Hearing-Tubes," by Dr. Alison.

ASLATIC.—Feb. 19.—Col. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.—The Secretary read two versions of a Pall legend on a gold band which was found at Rangoon, in 1855, accompanying a considerable number of golden relics, of which an account was given in our number for June 13th,

1857. One of the translations was made by a gentleman on the spot, the other by Prof. Fausbøll, of Copenhagen, who has given it word for word, with notes. The latter version shows that the date given in the former, as corresponding with A.D. 1484, is not found in the inscription.—O. De Beauvoir Priault, Esq., commenced the reading of his analytical examination of the Indian Journey of Apollonius, of Tyane.—M. Gustave Flügel was elected an Honorary Member, as a mark of the appreciation of the zeal and learning displayed by him in translating and editing the 'Lexicon Encyclopedicum et Bibliographicum' of the celebrated Hajj Khalifa.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 17.—O. Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. Williams and Mr. R. Burnell were elected Fellows.—Mr. Morgan exhibited a casket of Limoges enamel.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a bronze Spearhead, found in the River Lea.—Lord Talbot de Malahide exhibited the matrix of the Seal of Adam Talbot, of the thirteenth century.—Mr. B. Williams exhibited a Norfolk Swan-Roll, of the time of Edward the Sixth.—The reading of Mr. Rhind's memoir, 'On Ortholithic Vestiges in North Africa,' was continued.

STATISTICAL.—Feb. 15.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—Lord Palmerston was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Newmarch read a paper 'On the Electoral Statistics of England and Wales,' Part II.—The object of the paper was not to advocate Reform, or any particular scheme of Reform. It was intended to show the present proportions of Representation and Income, and to ascertain the numerical effect of proposals which have been made for extending the suffrages in counties and in boroughs. We may estimate the number of adult males in England and Wales at the present time at 5,000,000; the number of inhabited houses at 3,600,000; and the number of voters at 942,000. Of the inhabited houses, 60 per cent. may be considered as worth less than 6*l.* per annum; 15 per cent. as worth 6*l.* and under 10*l.*; and 25 per cent. as worth 10*l.* and above. Of the occupiers of houses under 6*l.*, 20 per cent., and of the occupiers of houses from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, 10 per cent. may be regarded as released from local assessments on grounds implying poverty. The following Table shows the present constituencies in counties and boroughs, and the augmented constituencies which would be formed by adopting (1) a 10*l.* occupation qualification in counties, (2) a 6*l.* occupation in counties and boroughs, (3) a merely household occupation in counties and boroughs:—

	County Votes.	Borough Votes.	Total Votes.
Present constituencies.	502,000	432,000	934,000
10 <i>l.</i> occupation in counties	610,000	432,000	1,042,000
6 <i>l.</i> occupation	990,000	600,000	1,590,000
Occupation merely	1,790,000	1,030,000	2,820,000

—For the consideration of the electoral statistics of England and Wales, it has been thought desirable to arrange the counties in groups, as follows:—1. Metropolitan: Middlesex, 2. South-Eastern: Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, 3. South-Midland: Berks, Bucks, Herts, Oxon, Northampton, and Beds, 4. Eastern: Hunts, Cambridge, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Rutland, York (East Riding), 5. South-Western: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, 6. West-Midland: Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Worcester, Salop, Stafford, 7. Midland: Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Notts, 8. North-Western: Cheshire, Lancashire, York (West Riding), 9. Northern: York (North Riding), Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, 10. South Wales, 11. North Wales. Groups 3, 4, 5, and 6, form the agricultural division of the kingdom. It is here that the greatest discrepancy exists between income and members. Taking the whole of England and Wales, the proportion of annual income assessed to the Income-Tax under Schedules A, B, and D, is 730,000*l.* of income to each member in counties; in boroughs, 280,000*l.* to each member. In the four agricultural groups, the proportion is

740,000*l.* per member in the counties, and 100,000*l.* in the boroughs. From investigations made into the workings of the Poor-Law Acts, it appears that the constituencies created on the cumulative principle, do not exceed the parliamentary constituencies by more than 10 per cent.; and also that the voting-paper system brings nearly 90 per cent. of the constituents to the poll, the average on the open-voting system being not more than 50 per cent. Throughout the inquiry it has been manifest, that in the settlement of our electoral system, there is no trace of numerical uniformity; and it is perfectly certain that no alteration on a basis of numerical uniformity could be effected, without a complete breaking-up and remodelling of all the existing local boundaries, and of most of the local laws of the country.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 23.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a paper by Dr. Baird, 'On a New Species of Tenia, found by Mr. E. Gerard, of the British Museum, in the Intestines of the Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).' Dr. Baird characterized it by the name of *Tenia suliceps*.—Dr. Gray read a paper, 'On the Eared Seal of the Cape of Good Hope.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 7.—Dr. Gray, President, in the chair.—Dr. Howitt, of Melbourne, was elected a Member.—Mr. Tompkins exhibited three species of Psychida, new to Britain, viz., *P. tabulella*, *salicicola*, and *roborella*.—Mr. Smith exhibited two bees' nests, from South America, one constructed by a species of *Larada*, the other by *Spheg Lanieri*. Both were formed on the outside of leaves, which, he observed, was a remarkable deviation from the habits of the Fossorial Hymenoptera.—Mr. Stevens exhibited some splendid Microlepidoptera, sent from Ega by Mr. Bates, and a box of Coleoptera, from Ambona, containing *Echirus longimanus*, some fine Buprestidae, a *Babocera* hitherto unknown, &c.—Mr. A. White read a letter from R. Trimming, Esq., on the Entomology of Kaysna, Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Waterhouse read a paper entitled 'Notes on the British Species of Heteroceris.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 27.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster in the chair.—Mr. N. Trübner was elected a Member.—The papers read were, 'On the Verb "to be,"' by Prof. Goldstickler.—'On the Verb-Affixes in Hungarian,' by F. Pulszky, Esq.

Feb. 10.—T. Watts, Esq., in the chair.—The papers read were, 'On the Etymology of the verb "to beg,"' by Prof. Goldstickler.—'On the Noun-Affixes in Hungarian,' by F. Pulszky, Esq.

Feb. 24.—F. Pulszky, Esq., in the chair.—The Venerable Archdeacon Otter was elected a Member.—The papers read were:—'On Some Greek and Latin Etymologies,' by R. Aufrecht, Esq.—'On Traces of the Italic Imperfect in the Celtic Languages,' by Dr. Lottner.—'On the Forms and Origin of the Pronouns of the First and Second Persons,' by Dr. Lottner.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 28.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., in the chair.—'On the Electrical Discharge, and its Stratified Appearance in Rarefied Media,' by W. K. Grove, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 16.—The Lord Bishop of London in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—Messrs. J. Chisholm, C. Dawson, J. L. Newton, and S. W. Reynolds.—The paper read was, 'On the Society of Arts' Union of Institutes, and the Examinations connected therewith,' by Mr. Harry Chester. It appeared from the paper that this Union of Institutes was founded in 1852, and was regarded by Mr. Chester as one of the results of the Exhibition of 1851. Its object was to utilize, develop, and improve the existing means of instruction, and establish new ones. In the latter object it had been eminently successful; upwards of 300 institutions, both in this country and in the colonies, being now affiliated with the Society. The various results of this Union were referred to, amongst which were the passing of the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act, and the setting on foot a system of examinations, which had now been in

successful operation for some years, and which were intended to supply one of the great educational wants of the present day. To show how extensively the system had already been carried out, Mr. Chester mentioned that in the three years during which it had been in operation no less than 394 candidates had been examined, and 863 certificates, either first, second, or third class, had been awarded. In conclusion, Mr. Chester pointed out how important it was for the progress of education that this Union should be warmly supported, and extended as widely as possible.

Feb. 23.—Thomas Sopwith, Esq. in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected:—Mr. H. Deacon, the Rev. J. R. Errington, F. B. Houghton, R. J. Mackintosh, W. Neilson and H. Starr.—The Paper read was 'On the Library, Books and Binding, particularly with reference to their Preservation and Restoration,' by Mr. John Leighton.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Sculpture,' by Prof. Westmacott.
- Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'On Fire Insurance, Specific Average,' by Mr. Miller.
- Geographical, 8.—'Journey through the Highest Passes in the Alps and Acet Mountains in Chinese Territory,' by Mr. Atkinson.—'On the Measures taken by the Indian Government to ascertain the Fate of Mr. Adolphe Schlagintweit,' communicated by Lord Stanley.
- Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Coefficients of Elasticity and of Rupture in Wrought Iron, in relation to the Volume of the Metallic Mass, its Metallurgical Treatment, and the Axial Direction of its Constituent Crystal,' by Mr. Mallet.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Fossil Mammals,' by Prof. Owen.
- Wed. Royal Society of Literature, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'On Colouring Sculpture,' by Prof. Westmacott.
- Tues. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Painting,' by Prof. Hart.
- Zoological, 3.—General.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, 8.—'On an Experiment in which the Stratification in Electrical Discharges are destroyed by an Interruption of the Secondary Circuit,' by Mr. Gascoigne.—'Researches on Organo-Metallic Bodies, Fourth Memoir,' by Dr. Frankland.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Force of Gravity,' by Prof. Tyndall.
- Artists and Amateurs' Conversation, 8.
- Linnean, 8.—'On the Vegetation of the Niger,' by Mr. Bunter.—'On the Climate and Vegetation of Saskatchewan,' by M. Bourgeau.—'On a Mammalian Form of the Wild Carrot,' by Mr. Masters.—'On Five New Plants from Eastern Peru,' by Mr. Spence.
- Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'On the Veined Structure of Glaciers,' by Prof. Tyndall.
- Archæological Institute, 4.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. Miller.
- Astetic, 8.—'Illustration of Ethnological Sketches taken at Constantinople,' by Viscount Strangford.

FINE ARTS

Sir Joshua Reynolds' Notes and Observations on Pictures: also, the Rev. W. Mason's Observations on Sir Joshua's Method of Coloring. With an Appendix. Edited by William Cotton. (J. R. Smith.)

Mr. Cotton is an extraordinary biographer. He adopts the system of instalments of a few pages in a thin cover from time to time, rather than with a few months' delay produce a tolerably full appendix to his life. If, instead of merely announcing in the Preface to his Catalogue, his access to the documents now printed, he had united all in one volume, the public might have been thankful. The Alphabetical Catalogue given last year should not have been separated from the list of payments published in 1859. Had the author worked the two together, he would have been spared many self-evident errors. The present book comprises a variety of writings: Sir Joshua Reynolds's notes on pictures, in Italy, extracted from his sketch-books,—observations on his mode of colouring, by Mason the poet,—a few letters, and a transcript of Sir Joshua's account-book, recording very methodically the payments which he received for his pictures, accompanied by their dates. As we have already dilated upon the subject of Reynolds's sketch-books now in America, [see *Athen.* No. 1491], and have heard much of the volumes in question, we cannot regard this subject with any ordinary interest. We know the style of Reynolds and how artists of the period made their 'pencilings by the way,' and we feel convinced that the text has not been fairly rendered. There is a quaintness and vigour about the notes of artists which Mr. Cotton's editorial nicety tends to diminish—for he sometimes adopts expletives, sometimes introduces ('sic'), and very frequently leaves lacunæ, which if caused by loose penmanship, for we do not suspect holes and tatters here as in old

MSS., might have been easily remedied by a little scholarly attention. Mr. Cotton says in his introduction as a reply to those who question the utility of publishing rough notes and memoranda, "a real and just value will doubtless be attached to the actual notes he wrote down at the moment for his own guidance and improvement." Upon the desirability of fully and faithfully transcribing and publishing such notes, we thoroughly concur with Mr. Cotton; but from our own recollection of Reynolds's writings and from internal evidence in these pages, we are far from content with the mode in which the labour has been performed. Surely his pictorial notes, the "extremely slight sketches with rubbed-in shadows" mentioned in the introduction, deserved some special notice or description in their proper place, instead of the bald and hardly necessary quotations from Richardson and Kugler, apparently introduced to swell the pages. If, as in the sketch-books now gone to America, Reynolds employed his pencil alternately with his pen by way of record, often indeed giving the view of a place or a sketch of a picture as his sole memorandum of having been there or seen it, some note or description at least of the sketch should have been introduced. What Reynolds thought worthy to draw in rapid travel, is perhaps, more important even than what he wrote. The desirability of this was so far felt by Mr. Gwarkin, the late possessor of these volumes, that he employed Skelton, of Oxford, to make fac-similes of the drawings. Did Reynolds sketch the Pietro Martire of Titian, or the famous Suppers of Veronese of which he speaks so lengthily, or any of the Sistine figures, or the Parmesan frescoes, or what from the Palazzo del T., where he is likewise known to have been? His taste for effect would doubtless have led him to make remarkable selections, both for chiar-oscuro and grouping from the various pictures that came before him; and then, like most original thinkers, those who truly see "good in everything," his observations would not fall upon celebrities alone; but, most probably, many inferior works might have caught his attention, and given him an idea. These are the facts we want, and of Reynolds nothing whatever should be lost. As the volumes themselves are stated to be secured for the British Museum, we propose, in continuation of the notes already given of the books belonging to Mr. Rogers, to refer to them at a future period, and lay before our readers a somewhat extended description of their pictorial and written contents.

An instance of injudicious spinning out of the printed matter in Mr. Cotton's gleanings will be found in his additional information, appended to Sir Joshua's mention of Correggio's Holy Family, known as the 'St. Jerome' or the 'Day,' where certain letters by Horace Walpole and some unworthy remarks from Lady Miller are introduced. The curious history of the picture itself would have been more serviceable, and the observations of the author's favourite Kugler need not have in this solitary instance been dispensed with. Mason's anecdotes of Reynolds's colouring must be received with a certain amount of interest tempered with caution. Sir Joshua was always too much of an experimentalist to admit of the vague expository of an amateur on points of colour, but two records which we extract of painting-room dodges to produce the terrible and the seraphic are curious enough for all readers:—

"At another time I happened to call upon him when he was painting the 'Death of Cardinal Beaufort,' when a circumstance equally curious with the foregoing occurred. He had merely scumbled in the positions of the several figures, and was now upon the head of the dying Cardinal. He had now got for his model a porter, or coal-heaver, between fifty and sixty years of age, whose black and bushy beard he had paid him for letting grow; he was stripped naked to the waist, and, with his profile turned to him, sat with a fixed grin, showing his teeth. I could not help laughing at the strange figure, and recollecting why he had ordered the poor fellow so to grin, on account of Shakespeare's line,

Mark how the pangs of death do make him grin,
I told him, that in my opinion Shakespeare would never have used the word 'grin' in that place, if he could have readily found a better; that it always conveyed to me a ludicrous idea; and that I never saw it used with propriety but by Milton, when he tells us that death

grinned horribly
He did not agree with me on this point, so the fellow sat grinning on for upwards of one hour."

And again:—

"When he was employed upon the central part of the window, in his famous 'Nativity,' I happened to call on him, when his painting-room presented me with a very singular and pleasing prospect. Three beautiful, young, female children, with their hair dishevelled, were placed under a large mirror, which hung angularly over their heads, and from the reflection in this, he was painting that charming group as angels which surrounded the Holy Infant. He had nearly finished this part of his design, and I hardly recollect ever to have had greater pleasure than I then had in beholding and comparing beautiful nature, both in its reflection and on the canvas.

The series of letters relating to Reynolds should certainly have been inserted in the life itself rather than among supplementary fragments. They are valuable.

The account-book gives a valuable and extensive list of payments from 1770 to 1791. Very serviceable as affording a clue to the prices; but as the second payments were of very varying dates after the completion of the pictures, they throw but small light on the precise chronology of the painter's labour. They are printed in alphabetical order. We extract merely the payments made by the Duke of Dorset, which will afford incidental illustration upon our remarks of the Schindlerin and other pictures commissioned by the Duke, which still remain at Knole Park [see *Athen.* No. 1609].—

"Duke of Dorset, Beggar Boy, 35*l.*; Ditto, 35*l.*; Do, with a Child, by a bill, 52*l.* 10*s.*; Do, for Sig. Sacchini, 36*l.* 15*s.*; Do, for a portrait of Corelli, 21*l.* Aug. 1775, Duke of Dorset, for Count Ugolino, 420*l.* June, 1776, Duke of Dorset, for Garrick, 36*l.* 15*s.* Aug. 1776, Duke of Dorset, for Wang-y-Tong, the Chinese, 73*l.* 10*s.*; Duke of Dorset, for Mad. Schindlerin, 35*l.* 15*s.*; Do, for the 'Boy with a Drawing in his Hand,' 52*l.* 10*s.*; Do, Samuel, 52*l.* 10*s.* Feb. 1778, Duke of Dorset, for the Gipsy, 36*l.* 15*s.* June, 1781, Duke of Dorset, given to Mr. Hanbury, 36*l.* 15*s.* Feb. 1783, Duke of Dorset, for the Baccelli, 52*l.* 10*s.* Oct. 26, 1786, Duke of Dorset, for Lesbia, 78*l.* 15*s.*"

Mr. Cotton, as a concluding amplification of his volume, repeats the information respecting Sir Joshua's prices already printed in his catalogue, with only such variations as can be attributed in the present instance to carelessness: thus, the date when Reynolds charged 12 guineas for a head is given 1775 instead of 1755, and his charges in 1760, stated in Mr. Cotton's catalogue as "25 guineas," are now set down by him as 25*l.* 5*s.* When Mr. Cotton has exhausted the field by his "gleanings," we may look forward to a complete life of the distinguished President; but on whomsoever the task may devolve, we trust that it will have the advantage of more care, perspicuity and conciseness, than have hitherto been brought to bear upon it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A number of our painters, since we last made mention of the subject, have formally subscribed an acceptance of the invitation of the French Government, communicated to them by M. Théophile Silvestre, to send their pictures to Paris for exhibition this spring. The other day, too, the representative of the King of Holland, now in London—who, we may be allowed to say without indecorum, has himself real sympathies for Art—communicated to our Academicians an invitation to forward their works, for exhibition, to Holland's picture display, which this year will be held at the Hague in May.

A new screen of Indian photographs, yellow as if dyed with curry-powder or super-sunshine, has been added to the Suffolk Street Photographic Exhibition. They consist of a series of portraits and portrait groups of the heroes of the war, that has now become only a butchering chase of murderous Cains, who fly from our avenging swords, already red with the black blood of their kinsmen, like so many mad dogs through a roused village. Here, just fresh from Indian news in the *Times* of flying camps, artillery camels and routs and scurries of horse, we can see the very men of whom we have just been reading, and whose deeds have sent the blood in a spring tide to our cheek. There we see our friends—burnt black as Afghans—their eager, lined, over-worked faces, swaddled up in crimson and yellow turbans, or shaded by the classic pith helmet, so well befitting such men of pith as these conquerors. We see them quietly couched, opposite the observant artist, with the ready pistol-butts on a "convenient" table. We see them stripped at skittles, as intent on knocking them down as if they were bowling at the jewel throne of the Mogul. Then we have

huts, nestled in jungles, plumed with palms and spear-leaved vegetable monsters. We have the ordinary Calcutta House, all verandah and venetians, contrasted with the beautiful barbarism of nature. Presently, amid fluted metal domes, endless terraces, roofs and crumbling towers shot into cullenders, we have the great Palace of Lucknow, with its mile-long gardens and splendours, now for ever fouled and polluted by blood, opening before us. This fine view by Mr. Robertson, or his Armenian brother-in-law, it does not matter which, realizes to our eyes more of that carrion carcass of empire at which the dead rebels snatched, than all the hasty or exaggerating picture-books in the world. Here the eye can literally traverse and peruse the city, page by page,—count if it likes through a microscope (and there might be sillier amusements) the very ribs in the matt-blinds of the women's apartment,—long to pull open that studded folding-door on the roof,—and, in fact, take a culture-undertaker's flight, and pass from minaret ringed with balcony, to oven-roof and court-yard, palm plantation and river, thinking over the empire but lately lost and won. It is almost a pity, in fact, that, disregarding the artists for a moment, the photographs in this Exhibition are not arranged in clumps and families according to the country they portray.

Mr. J. G. Nichols, with his usual laborious and useful carefulness, has just printed, for private distribution, what he calls a complete chronological Catalogue of the Portraits of King Edward the Sixth which have been either painted or engraved. The attempt is in rivalry of the list of Queen Mary's portraits, given by Sir F. Madden in his volume on the Privy Purse Expenses, and is worthy of imitation at a time when the establishment of a national portrait gallery is directing attention to these perishable monuments. Mr. Nichols's present Catalogue is intended as a supplementary postscript to his volume on the literary remains of that striding king who, perhaps fortunately for his fame, died before he could grow bad. It appears that the first baby-portrait of the bright prince was taken by Holbein, the great Swiss herald of English Art, and by him presented to the fat King as a new year's present,—receiving in return a gilt jug and cover, weighing ten ounces. It is known, also, that Queen Margaret of Navarre often and teasingly petitioned for his portrait, but with what success is uncertain. Perhaps the fair lady did obtain her wish, for we find afterwards Henry of France mentioning a portrait of him then in Paris to the English Ambassador, Sir William Pickering. At Edward's accession, portraits of him existed at the Palaces of Westminster, Greenwich, and Hampton; but, as Mr. Nichols observes, although it is almost certain that Holbein resided and painted in England all through this reign, he is never mentioned in the records, though Dutch and Florentine artists, it appears, were retained officers of the Court. History, that too often deals with fancies and shadows, but is now trying to reproduce the very image and being of past men, will be grateful for these certain notes of the dress and bearing of the child-King, "England's treasure," at various ages. They will see him, his sceptre as yet a rattle, dressed in crimson velvet and cloth of gold, a white skull-cap girding his fat baby-face, his crimson hat branched over by an ostrich feather,—then, a little older, at the august age of nine, in a red dress, with stiff collar ruled with gold cord, his right hand on his dagger, his left thumb in his girdle, like his father,—next, *bona fide* King, the Lord's Anointed (really, for once), in white silk doublet and crimson velvet gown, his black velvet cap tricked up with jewels, the great collar of rubies swaying on his breast,—or, finally, as in the Chicksands picture, which Bone copied for his enamels, in white waistcoat, with the collar of the Garter, and crimson coat edged with ermine.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Professor W. S. Bennett's MAY QUEEN and Beethoven's CHORAL SYMPHONY, will be REPEATED, on TUESDAY, March 1, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Santley.—1*st*, 3*rd* & 5*th* Stalls, 5*th*. Commence at Eight.

MUSICAL UNION SOIRÉE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TUESDAY, March 8. Quintet, Mozart; Grand Trio, in B flat, Schubert; Quartet, Haydn; Duett, G minor, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven; Pinesse Fugitive, Violin and Piano, Heller and Ernst; Vocal Music, by the Orpheus Glee Union, of Eight Professors. Executants: Sainton, Goffie, Doyle, and Piatti. Pianist: Pauer. Subscription, for the Series of Three Soirées, 31s.; and for each remaining Solo, until, Three Guineas for Four Females; Plan of Balceny, with Reserved Places, at 5s. each; to be had at Oliver's, Old Bond Street. All particulars to be had of Cramer & Co.; Chappell & Co.; and by letter addressed to J. ELLA, Director.

SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA has the honour to announce that he will give a MORNING CONCERT at his Residence, 13, Clifton Gardens, Maid Hill, on TUESDAY, March 8, under the patronage of Friends and Pupils, assisted by the first Artists, and by an Amateur, one of his Pupils.—Single Tickets, One Guinea; Family Tickets, for four persons, Three Guineas; to be had only at 13, Clifton Gardens, Maid Hill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Moore's Sacred Songs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments. By Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. To which are added, Six Songs from Scripture. Arranged by John Goss. The Words by Thomas Moore. (Longman & Co.)—Twenty-five years ago these "Sacred Melodies" by Moore were the delight of pious pianoforte-players and singers; and some among them were promoted to companionship with the greatest music of the world, by being performed at our Ancient Concerts. Their re-issue in the handsome and compact form of the late editions of the Irish and National Melodies, and the changed conditions of English taste since their first appearance, justify our offering a few from among the many speculations to which they give occasion. The strength and weakness of Moore, as a lyricist, were nowhere more eminently displayed than in his sacred melodies. Every child knows by heart,—

This world is all a fleeting show;

—but who that is attempting verse for music could too deeply ponder the simplicity, the strength, and the euphony of such lines as these!—

Lord, Thou didst love Jerusalem,

Once she was all Thy own,

Her love Thy fairest heritage,

Her power Thy glory's throne.

Let us recall another quatrain of unexampled felicity—its metre considered:—

Who shall return to let Egypt the story

Of those she sent forth in the hour of their pride?

For the Lord hath looked out from His pillar of glory,

And all her brave thousands are dashed in the tide.

There is nothing in Italian verse more thoroughly manageable to singer and sayer than the above specimens; and where is there anything in Italian verse containing so much meaning in so small a space?—Yet, as a collection, these Sacred Songs are less acceptable than either the Irish or the National melodies of their author. There is a sentimental—not to say faded—air about them, which, without Puritan illiberality, may be said generally to characterize the imaginative literature of Roman Catholicism. Nor is their versification generally so euphonic and polished as that of Moore's lyrics devoted to secular music. Possibly, the *concello* could not be mingled with devotional unction, as is here largely the case, without such fact of mixture telling even on the mechanism of rhythm and cadence. In so much as the thought is false or out of taste, the difficulty of finding simple or symmetrical expression is increased. Viewed and re-viewed on their musical side, Moore's "Sacred Melodies" are less satisfactory still.—That he was somewhat of a "chartered libertine" in artistic conscience, we know. But this is the fault with many amateurs. They like to touch—to tamper—to tinker. They venture to mend what great men have made. We have heard Weber's delicious 'Maid Song' improved by a second part, which the lady (in some respects a woman of genius) who sang it introduced as better than Weber's. But, beyond unfair audacity, there is undue slovenliness (for a Moore) in these Melodies. The word "kneel"—as an example,—set in 'Come, ye disconsolate,' has three broken syllables, with the strong accent on the final minim.—No singer could keep the vowel, and indicate the consonant, without subjecting himself to the chance of being as utterly burlesque as Mr. John Parry in some of those marvellous exhibitions, by which he made it clear and queer how expressive English young ladies did—and ought not to—sing. The tricks played with tunes are, as we have said, hardy. The delicious sayer and singer of his own

"Sacred Melodies" cooked Beethoven and modified Mozart; and, "unkindest cut of all," turned a chant of Lord Mornington's into a ditty,—totally overlooking the fact, that a chant which is to bear recitation of text, inevitably unequal, must, from that very condition, be elastic, by thus being unfitted to a tune which is to bear a rhythmic and unchanging arrangement of words.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The state of London this year before Easter is encouraging to all well-wishers to Music, howbeit somewhat fatiguing to those who keep count of what passes. Peace permitting, the prospects of the season are showy indeed, if anything is to be augured from the bustle of this early period.

Some of the artists of the second order are wisely taking their benefits before the crowd and competition begin, when the sight of another concert-bill makes the veriest musical glutton avert his eyes and ears. Among these, without any depreciation of his clever pianoforte-playing, must be named Herr Wilhelm Ganz, whose concert was given this day week. At this the pianoforte Quartet of Weber amounted almost to a novelty, so seldom is it heard in public. Yet this work, as well as the Trio with flute in place of violin, might be judiciously given from time to time. M. Reményi was the violinist,—Signor Piatti at the violoncello. Among other vocal matters worthy of note was improvement on the part of Miss Kemble.

It seems as if the thing, which every one has told us for twenty years past could not be done, to wit, the establishment of good chamber-music, has been at last accomplished at St. James's Hall:—whereas the Monday Popular Concerts have been heretofore worthless, that of Monday week, devoted to Mendelssohn, opened a new vein;—that of Monday last to Mozart was still more decisive. It will be simplest to subjoin the programme:—

Part I.—Grand Stringed Quintet in c minor, Mozart.—Song.—Duett, 'Clenza.'—Trio in E flat, for pianoforte, clarinet, and viola.—Song (encored).—Quartet 'Cosi fan tutti.'—Solo, Organ.

Part II.—Grand Stringed Quartet in c major (No. 6).—Song.—Duett, 'Seraglio,' (encored).—Sonata in B flat (No. 14), for pianoforte and violin (slow movement encored).—Song, 'Seraglio.'—Trio 'Cosi fan tutti.'—Solo, Organ.

—The players were on the violin M. Sainton and Herr Reis,—the tenor Mr. Doyle and Herr Schreurs,—the violoncello Signor Piatti,—the clarinet Mr. Lazarus,—the pianoforte Mr. Benedict,—the organ Mr. Hopkins. The singers were Miss Stabach and Miss Palmer, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper and Santley. The hall was crowded with an audience attentive to the last note, enthusiastic throughout. The performance was very good. There is luck, we know, in every undertaking, and the shrewdest among us may be puzzled to detect why, when A. has failed, B. should succeed. But here was a real success. The reality of our English love for the best music so flippantly scouted by many a foreigner, was never so clearly brought home to us as on Monday evening. We have already said that the performance was very good, but must add a separate word to commend Miss Palmer's most excellent singing of 'L'Addio,' the song which Mrs. Shaw brought into vogue. This is due, because the lady in question has difficulties in her voice to master. These, in 'L'Addio,' she mastered in the best way, by turning them (as real artists know how to do) to the purposes of expression. The song was sung with warmth, refinement and intelligence, and in no respect overdone. It marks an important step forwards.

On Tuesday evening were given a concert for the *Milliners and Dressmakers' Institutions*—at which perhaps the greatest novelty was M. Depret—a Belgian singer, of whom we must take another opportunity of speaking,—and an *Undress Concert of the Vocal Association*,—at which, among other pieces, were performed a clever part-Song by Herr Otto Goldschmidt, and another (or more correctly speaking, a harmonized melody) by Herr Abt, which was very pleasing. The *solos*, with the exception of a ballad by Mr. Ramsden, a new baritone with a tuneable voice, were sung, as at Mr. H. Leslie's choir concerts, by members of the chorus, and are, in

some sort, thereby placed in the category of amateur exhibitions. But if an amateur will, in emulation of Madame Viardot, dash at Señor Yradier's Spanish songs (paltry music at the best, even when that admirable singer sings them), she deserves to be rapped with the very fan she tries to manœuvre so confidently. The chorus, too, of the *Vocal Association* was not, on Tuesday, what it might be, and, sometimes, is. "Undress" does not mean negligence or defective intonation.

The programme of the Second Concert of the *Musical Society* was sketched last week. A more interesting concert we never attended. The Conservatives must look to their laurels (or poppy crowns, as may be). It appeared, on Monday, absolutely practicable to interest a large audience in chamber-music—warning herein for all such as have ventured its being only to be kept alive for the delectation of "the aristocracy." It was proved, on Wednesday, that no less large an audience will receive novelty without aversion,—and, more emphatically still, that instrumental execution, so far from being monopolized by any elder establishment, may be and is far exceeded by these rising Societies. To come to the point:—Dr. Spohr's Symphony, 'Die Weihe der Töne,' was certainly never so well played in England before. How was it possible to forget the painful struggles of the Philharmonic orchestra to keep together in the slow movement, in the days before Signor Costa took it in hand!—On Wednesday, enjoyment, ease and mastery animated the players one and all, from first to last. It was as good as a first-rate German performance. Mr. Mellon, as the conductor, must not be allowed to escape without unqualified praise for the manner in which he performed his duties on the occasion. Deprived of first-rate execution, this Symphony, though Dr. Spohr's most successful flight in romantic music, becomes cloying and heavy.—Herr Gade's 'Highland Overture' was a novelty in London, though readers of the *Athenæum* in 1852 (No. 1312) will find there some account of it. Natural though it be that we English should wish to admire one whose talent was brought forward and prized by Mendelssohn, we do not conceive that Herr Gade will ever take a strong hold on the public here.—He is too vague, too monotonous in spite of a certain clearness of tone and softness of outline. Too much of moonlight makes the eye long for the colours and forms of day. Herr Gade has melody, and not what the young gentlemen of "the future" are pleased to call "concealed melody," but it has little variety of accent—his phrases melt away rather than end. The long Italian *MS. Scena*, by Mr. H. Smart,—exceedingly well sung and said by Miss Dolby—has many excellent points, but seemed to us wanting, to some degree, in proportion. The same remark applies to the concert *Andante* for pianoforte and orchestra, by M. Silas. This clever man misses being a genuine, not to say great, composer, by so very short a length, that it would be well worth his while to search strictly for the path across the crevice. There is much in his *Andante* to like—a certain grace and pomp in the idea—a rich sound in the orchestra. The construction was solid, too,—but "over-weighted," and "over-prolix," are the epithets that best record our impressions of the composition.—Among other attractions of this concert, which, we repeat, was interesting in no common degree, the fine and expressive singing of Mr. Santley must be mentioned. He improves both in breadth of style and in declamatory vigour.

On Thursday evening—owing to the overflow on the previous se'night, when the Bishop Act was sung at St. Martin's Hall, by Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir,—the performance was repeated.

To such self-occupied Parisians or unbelieving Germans as ask with patronizing compassion how it is that we have no music in London, we especially commend the bills of this concert-week and the range of great names and complete works embraced therein. Its last two performances came and will come too late to be reported on to-day,—but, by way of completing the list, we shall name them:—Handel's 'Solomon,' last night, given by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*,—and more remarkable still, the locality and the means attainable considered, the choruses of Mendelssohn's 'Edipus,'

at the *Crystal Palace*, to-day. How is it, by the way, that the 'Antigone' choruses, which, in some respects, are more manageable, have never been publicly performed in London?

SURREY.—The tragedy of 'Cromwell,' by M. Victor Hugo, has formed the basis of "a new historical play, by F. Phillips, Esq.," at this theatre, in which Mr. Creswick performs the part of the *Protector*. The portions of the tragedy retained relate to the suspicions which *Oliver* is made to entertain of his son *Richard* (Mr. C. Calvert), and their removal when he himself is witness of the young man's resistance to the designs of the conspirators. There is much in M. Victor Hugo's drama to which reasonable objection might be made;—and we decidedly object to the spectral phantasmagoria of Cromwell's dream with which the second act of the acted play concludes. Mr. Creswick throughout is too much on stilts. Such a part as Cromwell, though written in blank verse, is essentially a character-part, and should be treated in a familiar and domestic style. Mr. Creswick, beyond the costume, gives himself no trouble to assume a manner, and pronounces the dialogue too heroically. The best acted part is that of the *Earl of Rochester*, by Mr. J. Fernandez, who contrives to make a veritable portrait from the materials at his command. *Frances Cromwell* is played by Mrs. Charles Calvert, who, to a certain degree, catches the spirit and intention of the dramatist, but yet was far too demonstrative fully to realize the conception. Mrs. Hudson Kirby, as *Lady Elizabeth Cromwell*, acts with firmness and judgment. The house was full, and the production promises to be popular;—but the playbills should have recognized M. Victor Hugo's claim to the authorship.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is said that M. Wieniawski, whose playing at the Mendelssohn Concert at *St. James's Hall* has established him in the good graces of those addicted to chamber-music, may return shortly to London, with three playfellows, for the purpose of giving Quartett performances.—Herr Otto Goldschmidt, too, is about to give three morning performances of chamber-music in the course of the spring;—and M. Halle's usual migration to London will now shortly take place, we understand.—Besides these promises and prospects Mr. *Ella* is advertising his usual instrumental *Soirées*; and Mr. *Brimley Richards* a couple of performances devoted to chamber-music.

The first of Dr. Wyld's subscription Concerts will shortly take place, at which Beethoven's Choral Symphony is to be performed.

Miss Balfie, we perceive, has appeared, at the great opera-house in Turin, as *Amina* in 'La Sonnambula' with complete success.

The Paris musical season is now in its full activity,—and of the four new operas, 'Faust,' 'La Fée Carabosse,' 'Dinorah,' and 'Herculeum,' the first, we believe, has by this time appeared, and the other three may be expected within the course of a fortnight.—Concert-tide is at high water just now, and presents a feature this year so amusingly described by M. Berlioz that our readers shall share the amusement:—

A new luxury [writes the caustic journalist] is to be remarked this year in concert execution. There is hardly an artist who denies himself the whim of having an orchestra. Four honest first violins are got together, four very modest second violins, two poor tremulous violas, four hoarse basses, an innocent flute, two bleating oboes, some virtuous bassoon, in a brown coat,—and that's the orchestra. It accompanies the concert-giver's *Concerto*, for better, for worse, scrapes out its overture, and the treat is complete. The concert with an orchestra has been given. Only the concert-giver loses five hundred francs more than he used to do,—when humbly, as in former years, he presented himself alone before the public.

—M. Berlioz, we may here say, in parenthesis, has just brought out a new volume of amusing "whims and oddities."—"Grotesques," he calls them, as indecisively French, queer, and individual in their biting ways as the "*Kreisleriana*" of Hoffmann are German in their more dreamy humour.—After the above pleasant orchestral specification, he writes in praise of young Ketten, the ten-years-and-a-half-old pianoforte player, whom he describes as "having great

eyes like a nightingale, and that gentle paleness of forehead which one is disposed to take as a sign of the most precious qualities,"—on hearsay authority, commends a new Symphony by M. Samuel, lately produced at the *Conservatoire* at Brussels,—warrants the promise of Mlle. Dorus, a rising singer, niece to the brilliant Madame Dorus-Gras,—and strikes "the string of rhapsody" concerning Signor Zanni de Ferranti, the last and the best of the guitar-players, whose execution he describes as something almost incredible, and whose compositions charm. We share with M. Berlioz a kindness (indefensible, it may be) for these "poor instruments," as he calls them, played on by the hand.—They have a certain poignancy of tone, an intimacy of appeal, which nothing touched by the agency of bow, or *plectrum*, be it dulcimer or of the viol family, can produce.—Other French journalists are praising young Paladilhe, the prodigy from Montpellier,—whose name has appeared in the *Athenæum*, not merely for his pianoforte playing, but for the vein of melody revealed in his compositions.

Since the *Athenæum* is read and quoted in America, we may rectify a misquotation in the *New York Musical Review*, by which we are made to announce the end of the "Sacred Harmonic Society," instead of the "London Sacred Harmonic Society." The same journal, by the way, is more enthusiastic than correct in the cause of "Music of the Future." It will be news to the congregation in Germany that Herr Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde,' which is to see the light, we believe, at Karlsruhe, late in the summer, and 'The Trojans,' by M. Berlioz, "have been performed at Weimar,"—nothing of the kind having happened.—The following pieces of home news are probably better to be relied on: they have, at all events, the grace of quaintness:—"A young lady, whose vocal powers are worthy of Piccolomini herself," has "arrived" in Pottsville, Pa.—At Waterbury, Ct., a cornet band have had a profitable festival in aid of the purchase of a new set of instruments. The Mendelssohn Society, of the same town, have performed 'The Burning Ship,' by Howard M. Ticknor, music by Baker. And to a select circle, a precocious daughter of "a respectable farmer," aged eleven or twelve, (the daughter, not the farmer), has afforded a marvellous entertainment on "the dulcimer, that ancient instrument mentioned by the Prophet Daniel."—Madame Gazzaniga has been presented, in Havana, "with a silver lyre with golden strings, and a golden crown. These she will use in the rôle of Sappho."—We see by our own local papers that those clever "entertainers," Mr. and Mrs. H. Drayton, are about to go to America.

The Russian opera-house at St. Petersburg, described as a large and fine theatre, formerly a circus, has been destroyed by fire.

'Les Grands Vasaux,' a new drama, in five prose acts, by M. Victor Séjour, just produced at the *Odéon Théâtre* at Paris, brings on the French stage, for the second time, that strangest among French monarchs, Louis the Eleventh. As in M. Delavigne's tragedy, here adopted by Mr. C. Kean, the part of the King is played by M. Ligier. Such a second presentment is a rare, if not a unique fact, in theatrical history. M. Janin is inclined to think the drama successful.—A piece of the broadest absurdity, 'Ma Niece et mon Ours,' by MM. Frascati and Clairville, we are assured, is drawing all the laughter in Paris to the *Théâtre Palais-Royal*.

MISCELLANEA

Inland Letters Posted Unpaid.—The regulation recently promulgated, that after the 10th inst. all inland letters should be prepaid, is repealed; and the rules previously in force as regards inland letters, either wholly unpaid or insufficiently paid, will henceforth be reverted to. By Command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

The Austrian Scientific Expedition.—The Austrian frigate *Novara* has left Sydney for Auckland. At the request of the Governor-General, the geologist of the expedition will examine and report on the recently discovered coal-field in that quarter.

From thence the *Novara* will proceed to Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands—along the west coast to Callao, Valparaiso,—round Cape Horn, to the Falkland Islands; and, after touching the east coast at Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rio, will proceed to Lisbon and Cadiz, and thence to Trieste; the remainder of the cruise will occupy about fifteen months. It is contemplated by the Commodore, as chief of the Austrian navy, immediately after the arrival of the *Novara*, to send out another expedition for scientific purposes, combining a special mission in view in the East, and which will probably occupy two years. It is gratifying to find that the utmost hospitality was shown to the officers and crew of this vessel, not only by the authorities, but by all classes of the citizens in Sydney. In addition to a public banquet, they were most cordially received into private society, and altogether the best feeling appears to have prevailed. The Austrian Commodore acknowledged the courtesy shown to him and his officers there by giving a *fête*—the most brilliant affair of the kind that Sydney has yet witnessed.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

Stephenson and Alderson.—I have waited to see whether any one would point out the fallacy of Stephenson's statement [*Athen*. No. 1633, p. 217], that either iron or ice will bear a weight passing over it at a greater velocity, which it could not bear if it went slower; and that "when it goes quick, the weight in a manner ceases." The very reverse of this is the truth; as was clearly established by the "Iron Commission," which was appointed a few years since, to inquire into the causes of the breaking down of the iron bridge over the Dee. And the principle so established is now universally acted upon throughout our railways; the speed of the trains, upon approaching bridges of any considerable length, whether of iron or wood, is usually slackened to 8, 6, or even 4 miles an hour, according to circumstances; and the same rule, viz., of going slow, and not of going quick, is always observed in passing over an unsound part of an embankment. I was myself present at some very interesting experiments made by this Commission at the iron bridge of the South-Eastern Railway near Epsom, in the presence of Lord Wrottesley, Sir W. Cubitt, the Astronomer Royal, and several others. Prof. Willis had contrived a very ingenious apparatus, which, fixed to the centre of one of the iron girders, measured and registered the deflection of the bridge at the passing over of any weight. An engine with a heavily-laden tender was then passed over the bridge at speeds varying from 10 to 60 miles an hour, and it was found that the greater the speed the greater was the deflection of the girder. K. A. W.

Pholades.—Dr. James Stark says that Mr. Stark, author of 'The Elements of Natural History,' read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, which was printed in their *Transactions* for 1826, "in which he demonstrated that the Pholades perforate the shale rocks by means of the raspings of their valves." By "demonstrated," Dr. Stark means appeared to prove by arguments. Now, Mr. Osler did the same thing in London in the same year; and more, for he actually witnessed a rotatory movement. But Réaumur and Poli had done as much as this in the eighteenth and Sibbald in the seventeenth century; and yet I found the solvent hypothesis in the ascendant among naturalists in 1855, when I first interested myself in the controversy. What I did in 1851 was, I exhibited Pholades at work perforating rocks, and explained how they did it. What I have done is, I have made future controversy impossible, by exhibiting the animals at work, and by discovering the anatomy and the physiology of the perforating instruments. In the words of M. Flourens, "I made the animals work before my eyes," and I "made known their mechanism." The discovery of the function of the hyaline stylet is not merely a new discovery, it is the discovery of a kind of instrument as yet unknown in physiology. JOHN ROBERTSON.

41, London Road, Brighton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L.—W. S.—T. S.—J. W. F.—S. E.—R.—A. C. R.—J. W. M.—F.—J. J.—S.—A. E.—C. J. C.—Bristolensis.—H. T. S.—received.

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"The two views of Rouen, by the late Robert Howlett, and taken with the New Orthographic Lens, are perfect." *Nottingham Review*, Jan. 14.

"Mr. R. Howlett's Views at Rouen are like so much carved ivory, sharp and delicately wrought as Orca's tabernacle work." *Athenæum*, Jan. 15.

The above were taken with A. Ross's new Orthographic Petzval Lens. *Great Exhibition Jurors' Report*, p. 374.

"Mr. Ross prepares Lenses for Portraits having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical, actinic and visual rays. The spherical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."

Every Article connected with Photography kept in stock, or made to order. Catalogues may be had on application.

2 and 3, Featherstone buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE DIRECTORS HAVE TO INTIMATE THAT THE BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY CLOSE, FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, AT 1st MARCH NEXT, AND THAT PROPOSALS FOR ASSURANCE LODGED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL ENTITLE POLICIES TO ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL BONUS OVER LATER ENTRANTS.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The amount of existing Assurance exceeds FIVE MILLIONS.

The next Triennial Division of Profits will be made at 1st March, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager. WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—56, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH. OFFICE IN LONDON—36, POULTRY.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the General Meeting on Wednesday, 18th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Chancery, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the Year 1858.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary. The Mutual Life Assurance Offices, 39, King-street, Chancery, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.—Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An ANNUAL PAYMENT of 3s. secures A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6s. PER WEEK IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR 1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH.

FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BY A POLICY in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,068l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or Year. No charge for Stamp Duty. Capital One Million. W. M. J. VIAN, Secretary. Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, E.C. Offices, 5, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY (with which are united the Engineers', Household's, and Age Assurance Companies), 345, Strand, London, W.C. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, 100,000l.

The Right Hon. the EARL of YARBOROUGH, Lord-Lieut. of Lincolnshire. The Rev. JOHN EDMUND COX, M.A. F.S.A. St. Helen's, Bishopschope (Deputy-Chairman). W. F. DOBSON, Esq. M.A. Woodville, Gravesend (Chairman). Clergymen and Members of the Universities taken at lower rates of premium than those ordinarily charged. Annuities on very favourable terms to old lives.

General Rates.—Annual Payment to Assure 100l.

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£1 17 3	£1 14 9
30	2 7 8	2 4 8
40	3 4	3 0 1
50	4 11 9	4 6 1
60	7 4 7	6 15 5

ANTHONY PECK, M.A. Secretary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Instituted 1804. President—Charles Franks, Esq. Vice-President—John Benjamin Heath, Esq. Trustees.

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. Bonamy Dobson, Esq. Alfred Head, Esq. The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance; the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the Premiums, and not to an increase of the sum assured by the Policyholder. The sum being entitled to such reduction after they have been assured for seven years.

The Society has paid in claims more than 3,740,000l., and has Policies now in force amounting to 3,200,000l.; for the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding 5,000,000l., and a gross income, from premiums and interest, of more than 325,000l. Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l.

The Society has no agents, and allows no commission. EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1841. MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE.

25, PALL MALL, LONDON. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 23rd of November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th of June last—The number of Policies in force was..... 6,083

The amount insured was..... £2,261,139 6s. 6d. The Annual Income was nearly..... £130,000

The new Policies issued during the last five years are as follows:—5,411 Policies for 2,869,658l., yielding 110,684l. in Premiums showing an average yearly amount of new business of more than HALF-A-MILLION STEELING.

The Society has paid claims on 1,992 Policies, amounting to 426,044l., since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India, may insure their lives on the most favourable terms and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

INVALID LIVES Assured on scientifically-constructed Tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the Premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of Premium have ceased.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty and every charge, but the Premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire. Every information may be obtained at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Directors. HENRY HULSE BERENS, Esq. Chairman. JOHN G. HUBBARD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

John Dixon, Esq. John Martin, Esq. M.P. Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. Rowland Mitchell, Esq.

Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bt. M.P. James Morris, Esq. Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart. Henry Norman, Esq.

Thomas Hankey, Esq. M.P. Henry R. Reynolds, Esq. John Harvey, Esq. Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, Bart.

John Labouchere, Esq. John Thornton, Esq. John Loch, Esq. James Tulloch, Esq.

Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. Henry Vigne, Esq. Lewis Lloyd, Esq. Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.

Samuel Lloyd, Esq. John Henry Smith, Esq. Thor. Tallmach, Esq. Secretary.—Samuel Brown, Esq. Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers Four-fifths of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate of Premium, without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded 913,000l.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of 4,240,000l., the Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than 300,000l., and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded 1,700,000l.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Extra Premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on life policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have been in each case a value not under 500l.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered. MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamp.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property, at moderate rates. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Master of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, St. Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.
No connection with 25, Cockspur-street.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—Works—strong, simple, and well-finished. Patterns—original, beautiful, and of every reasonable size, and of first quality.—**THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.**
Established nearly a Century.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Commander in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pattern	Double King's Pattern	Lily Thread Pattern	Best Quality
13 Table Forks, best quality	41 16 0	31 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Dessert Forks do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Dessert Spoons do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Tea Spoons do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Sugar Ladles do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Gravy Spoons do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
13 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Butter Knife do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Sugar Ladle do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
1 Egg Spoon (gilt) do.	1 16 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0

Complete Service.....£10 10 10 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 82. 5s. One Set of 4 Dish Covers, viz., one 30 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—18. 10s. Crust Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-size Tea and Coffee Service, 10s. 6d. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve stamps.
Ordinary Quality. Medium Quality. Best Quality.
13 Dozen full-size Table Knives, 23 4 0 3 6 0 4 12 0
Ivory Handles, 23 4 0 3 6 0 4 12 0
13 Dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0
1 Pair of regular Meat Carvers, 7 6 0 7 6 0 7 6 0
1 Pair extra-large ditto, 7 6 0 7 6 0 7 6 0
1 Pair Poultry Carvers, 7 6 0 7 6 0 7 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening, 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0
Complete Service.....£4 16 0 6 18 0 9 16 0
Messrs. MAPPIN'S TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 & 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.
Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**, which contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either in novelty, or in the quality, or in the extent of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 21. 10s. to 33. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12. 10s.; Steel Fenders, 1s. 10s. to 12. 10s.; with rich ornamental ornaments, from 3s. 10s. to 12. 10s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. the set to 4s. 6d.
The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating heat plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.
WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted to the SLEEPER, LAMP, and BATH, and Metal Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate to the quality. We have endeavored to make the establishment the most distinguished in this country.
Bedsteads, from.....12s. 6d. to 230 0s. each.
Shower Baths, 3s. 6d. to 26 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from.....6s. 6d. to 27 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate).
Pure Colza Oil.....4s. 3d. per gallon.

DISH COVERS and HOT-WATER KIPS
in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 5s. 6d. the set of six; Black Tin, 12s. 6d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without silver plated handles, 1s. 11s. to 6s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, 1s. 11s. to 10s. 6d. the set; Black Tin Hot-Water Dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, 11s. 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illustrious Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Metal Silver and Crystal, and every description of Dish Covers, Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Vase, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and every description of Furniture, at Wholesale and Retail Prices, and Plans of the 16 large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, & 4, Newman-street; and 4, 5, 6, Perry's-place, London. Established 1820.

SHARPEN YOUR SCISSORS by ROGERS'S PATENT LADIES' SCISSORS SHARPENER, a new and beautiful instrument, which every lady can easily use, sharpens scissors sharp and in good order. Sent free on receipt of 1s. in stamps by E. CURTIS & CO., American Warehouse, 523, New Oxford-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.
METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pat-
tern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes. Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Fish and Cloth Brushes, and every description of Brushes, from the best quality of Bristle, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually. The hair never comes out. M. P. & Co. are sole makers of the Toilet and Camphor, and Ointment Soap, sold in tins (bearing their names and address) at 6s. each; of the New Bristled Tooth Powder, 2s. 6d. per box; and of the New Bristled Tooth Paste, 1s. 6d. per box. 10, Oxford-street, and 3rd door West from Holles-street, London.

AIXA—LADIES' JACKETS of this novel design in superfine cloth, beautifully embroidered, at One Guinea; or in Velvet, at Two and Three Guineas.
AIXA DRESSES of Glacé Silk of great richness and beauty, Three and a Half, Four and a Half Guinea.
AIXA DRESSES for Mourning, of Paramatta cloth, Trimmed with Black and Half Guinea.
AIXA DRESSES of Shepherd Check Cashmere, at 21s. Very neat and pretty.
AIXA DRESSES of Granite Lingerie, 31s. 6d. Very warm.
These are all lined ready for wear, and trimmed with the "Aix" ornaments. Illustrations and Patterns, with instructions for Measurement, free by post.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, (late Dorcy), Mourning Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, London.

OSLERS TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, &c. 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connexion with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly out and engraved Dealers in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, from 10s. upwards. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Export and Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPiece, &c.
Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque and other China; Old Glacé Marble, and Bronze; Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and other Art. Manufactory, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In-junction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the crest of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will hereafter appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows: "This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual Injunction of the Chancery of 9th July, 1855."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Iron Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads, with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, or Vandy, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 100 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 189, Tottenham-court-road, W.

THOMAS & CO'S WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF PICTURE and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, Cornices, Grandoles, &c. from the latest Designs.—A good Frame 24 in. by 30 in. supplied for One Guinea.
GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always ON SALE.—Old Paintings carefully restored.
386, RUSTON-ROAD, opposite Fitzroy-square.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin.—This Royal-patented and universally esteemed Specific exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates freckles, Tan, Pimples, Bores, Discoloration and other Cutaneous Affections, and produces a healthy purity of complexion and a softness and clearness of skin. During the use of Kalydor, the complexion improves, the pores of the skin are opened, and the system is purified. It is beneficially used in Winter, its virtues are universally acknowledged.—Price 6d. and 1s. 6d. per bottle.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," &c., are on the wrapper, and their Signature, "A. ROWLAND & SON," in Red Ink, at foot.—Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
From the rapidity of its curative effects, is not only immeasurably superior to every other kind, but is entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste. Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., states, "It does not cause nausea and indigestion." Dr. TAYLOR, Physician to the Hospital for Women and Children, observes, "Dr. De Jongh's Oil is by no means unpalatable." Mr. THOMAS HUNT, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary, remarks, "Children will take it without objection, and when it is given them often cry for more."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and bottled with DR. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE. IN THE COUNTRY, by respectable Chemists.
IN LONDON, by his sole AGENTS, ANSAR, HARBOY & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by medical men, and when I am glad to state I now feel myself completely cured. (Signed) JAMES KENNEDY, Pensioner, Garrook-street, Lawrence Kirk. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

ANOTHER CURE of an EIGHT YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH by DR. LOOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
To Mr. O. Bountiff, Chemist, Lawrence Kirk, January 21st, 1859.—"Sir,—For these last eight years I have been troubled with a very severe cough, accompanied with tightness in the chest and scarceness of breathing, during that long period I have tried many kinds of medicine from medical men, but without effect. Until lately I was induced to try Dr. Loock's Pulmonic Wafers; the first day I had only taken six of these invaluable Wafers when I found great relief. I continued taking them till I had finished the 12d. box, and when I did, when I am glad to state I now feel myself completely cured. (Signed) JAMES KENNEDY, Pensioner, Garrook-street, Lawrence Kirk. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER sitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be removed, and may be worn during sleep. The Truss may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.
MR. WHITE, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPLEEN, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

"A real blessing to mothers."
British Medical Journal, Feb. 12, 1859.

PERSONS who cannot swallow Cod Liver Oil should take NEWBURY & SON'S COD LIVER OIL CAKES, which are pleasant and do not nauseate. Each cake contains one teaspoonful of the sweet oil, and is taken even by children without suspicion. They resemble gingerbread in appearance, and will supersede Cod Liver Oil from its portability and greater digestibility in this combination. Invalids travelling should not be without them, for even an article of diet while travelling, they possess a large amount of both animal and vegetable nutriment sustaining and invigorating the system. Sold by Messrs. Newbury & Sons (Established A.D. 1745), 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; and sold by Chemists, &c., in Town and Country. Price, 11s. 9d.; 11s. 6d.

PURE FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s. 6d. per Gallon.—Messrs. LEMAIRE & CO., of Paris; sole Depot in England the London Soap and Candle Company, 78, New Bond-street, W.; guarantee their COLZA OIL, of the finest and purest quality, to burn in every kind of Lamp now in use, and of every superior to most Oils sold under that name. For the convenience of the Country Families, it is also sold in Gallons, or in sealed Tins from Two to Twelve Gallons. Moderate Lamps, Glasses, Candles, Repairs, &c., at Paris prices.

DINNENFLO'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, and is especially useful in pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Efferescent Aperient Liqueur, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNENFLO & CO., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horseshoe and Bell's), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS throughout the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 78, New Bond-street, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, at 1s. per pound, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest and whitest of Skin even in the coldest weather and hardest water. It is beautifully soaped and agreeably perfumed. Sole Depot, Also, every other kind of Skin, Toilet, and Fancy Soaps, in bars, squares, or tablets, of every colour, name, and shape, at wholesale prices.

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